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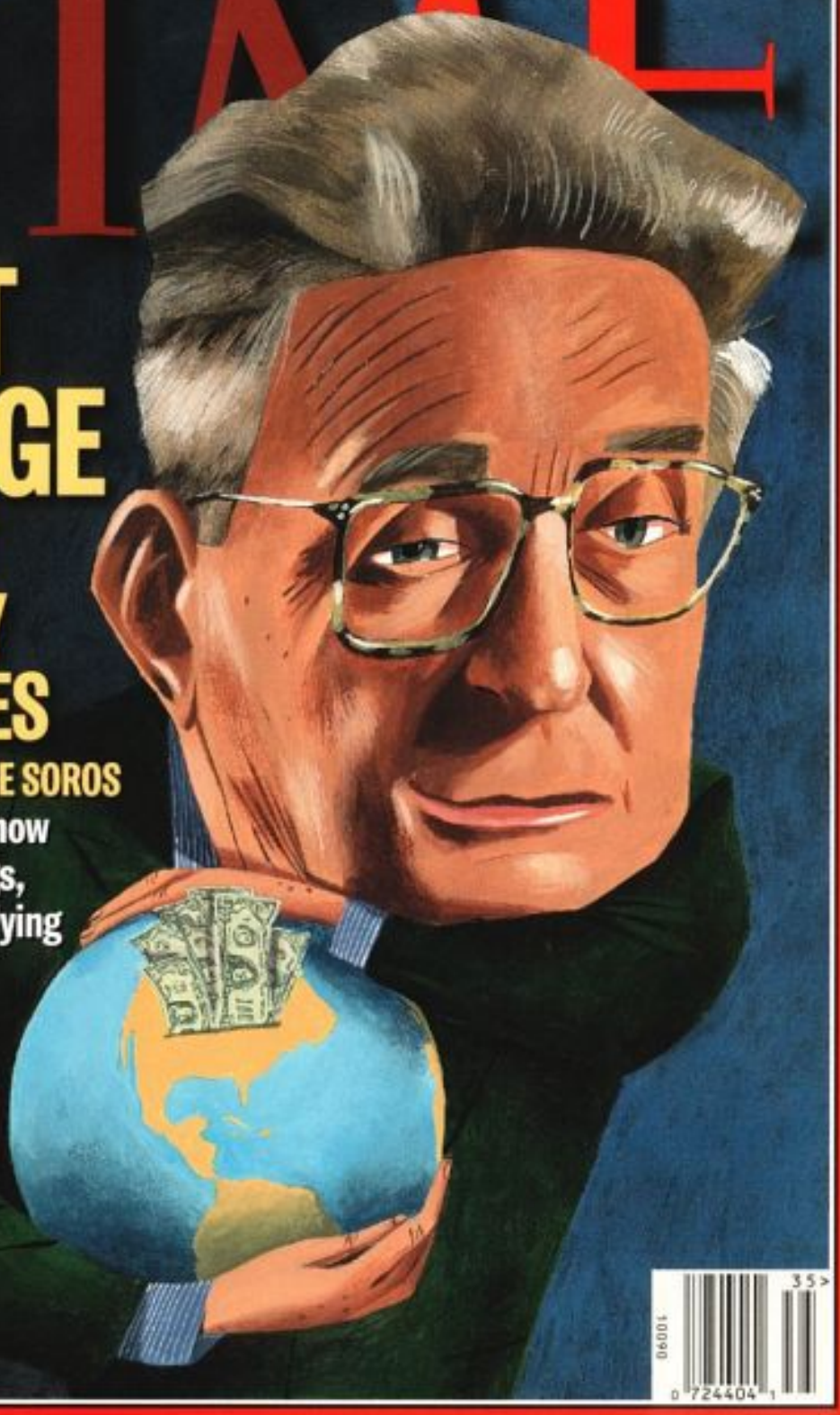
POLICE BRUTALITY
MUSIC VIDEO HOTSHOTS

SAINT GEORGE AND HIS UNLIKELY CRUSADES

Billionaire GEORGE SOROS wants to change how we deal with drugs, immigrants and dying



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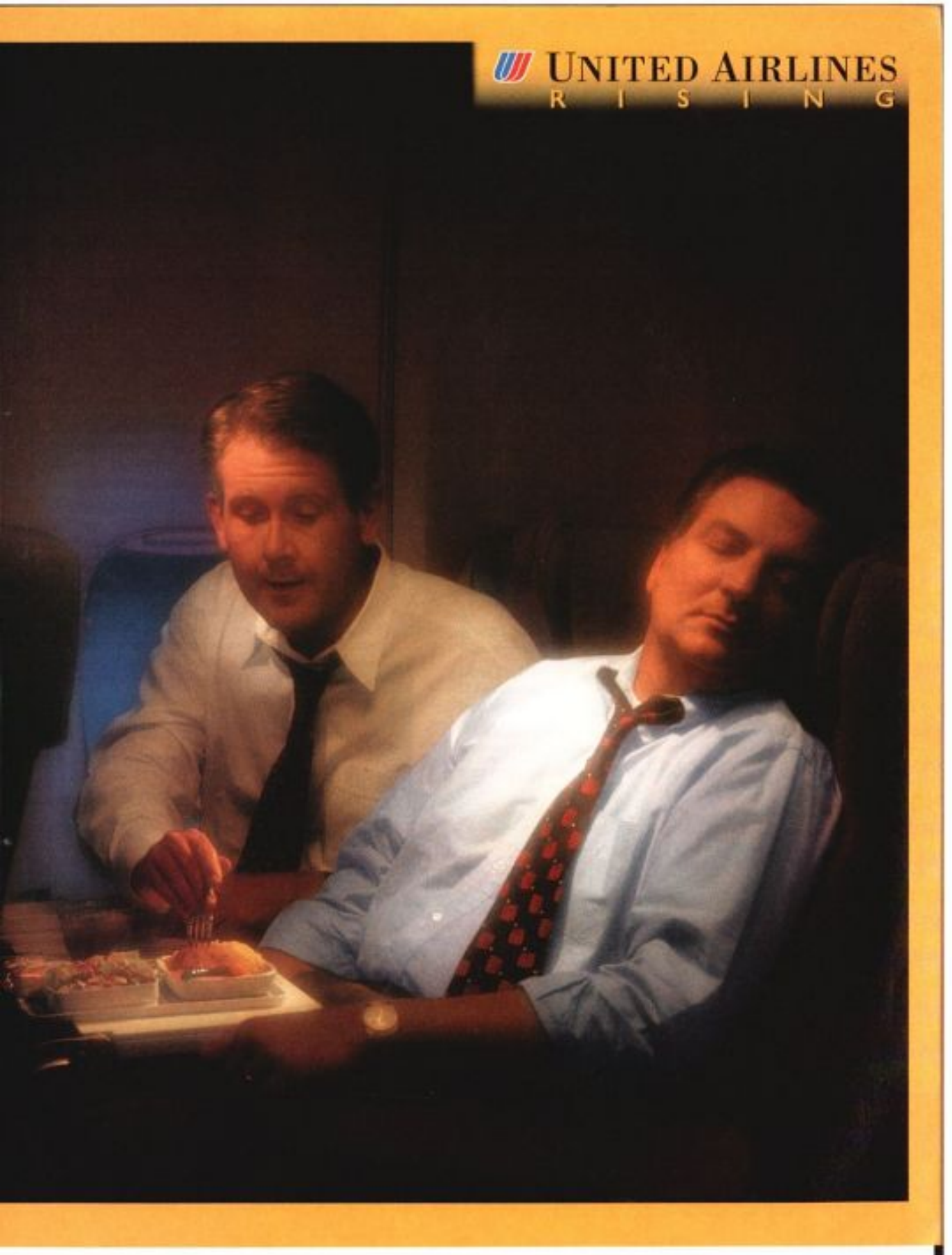
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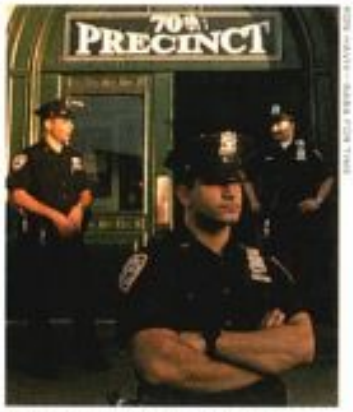

Under Siege: Can New York's cops put on a new face? (*see* NATION)

Money Matters: George Soros wants to change the U.S.—and he's got the checkbook (*see* COVER)

Eye-Catchers: The new crop of music-video directors (*see* THE ARTS)

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CONTRIBUTORS

WILLIAM SHAWCROSS, who wrote this week's cover story, first encountered George Soros in Sarajevo four years ago, as the philanthropic billionaire was being shepherded out of the line of sniper fire. Soros was on a mission to give $50 million to rebuild war-torn Bosnia, and Shawcross was researching U.N. peacekeeping for an upcoming book. Shawcross was immediately intrigued by the international money manager. "A very cool character, but quite passionate about Sarajevo," he recalls. "He called it the world's largest concentration camp."

BARBARA KINSEIDER FOR TIME

MARGUERITE MICHAELS, our peripatetic New York bureau chief, first met Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni in 1989 when she was based in Nairobi, and knew even then that "he would one day be important beyond the borders of his country." Michaels has been to Kampala many times. On two return trips this year, her conviction hadn't changed, but the country had. The potholes were fewer, Kampala's skyline and night life were impressive, and the general air of shell shock was gone. "Here," she says, "is hope that is not short term."

ERIC THAI FOR TIME

CHRISTOPHER JOHN FARLEY, author of this week's story on the hottest new music-video directors, was struck by a coincidence while interviewing such artists as Sean ("Puffy") Combs, Missy Elliott and Erykah Badu. "They were all using the same directors," he says. "So I thought, Let's take a look at them." Farley, whose acclaimed novel, *My Favorite War,* is due out in paperback from Ecco, will soon be starring in a production of his own: his marriage to former TIME correspondent Sharon Epperson, now an on-air reporter for CNBC.

TONY GAVIGAN—GPA FOR TIME

TAMMERLIN DRUMMOND, our Miami bureau chief, found covering the eruption on Montserrat a daunting and unpredictable assignment. A gas mask and protective eye gear at the ready, Drummond was in the middle of an interview when a warning siren went off, forcing her and her subject to jump into his car and head north to a so-called safe zone. Along the way, she watched as thick smoke spewed out of the dome of Soufrière Hills. Says Drummond: "I was amazed at the bravery and resiliency of the Montserrat residents."

ROSVELINE M. POSTER FOR TIME

ANDREW MEIER, who reported on the latest efforts to repair the Mir space station, seems to have a nose for otherworldly troubles. He joined our Moscow bureau last November—just in time to cover the crash of Russia's unmanned Mars probe. Meier's prescient reporting, including a prediction last spring that Mir was star-crossed, has won him few friends in the Russian space community. Annoyed by Meier's detailed accounts of the debacles, cosmonaut Sergei Krikalyov once growled at him, "The West must understand that this isn't a soap opera!"

L E T T E R S

Sharks Under Attack

"If we have begun virtually to wipe out sharks and other fish, imagine how endangered our own natural environment must be."

Scott de Savoye
Vancouver, B.C.

RELENTLESS SLAUGHTER AND OVERFISHING will drive sharks, the top predators in the sea, to the brink of extinction [ENVIRONMENT, Aug. 11]. If the scientific community and the world at large do not act quickly enough to reverse the trend, there will be an ecological catastrophe. We humans have come to be "nature's most fearsome predators," but what will happen when there is hardly anything left to keep the ecosystem in balance?

Fred Cesar
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

YOUR PORTRAYAL OF A PISCATORIAL CRISIS is a real fish story. You swallowed hook, line and sinker the rhetoric of environmental groups. There is no question that some fish stocks are depressed, but more are stable and improving thanks to better science and management. World fish catches continue to grow, as does aquaculture, which now provides 25% of the global seafood supply. And your minuscule list of fish "O.K. to Eat" omits scores of products from well-managed, regulated fisheries, ranging from Alaskan salmon, halibut and pollock to New England lobster, scallops and yellowfin tuna.

Lee J. Weddig, Executive Vice President
National Fisheries Institute
Arlington, Va.

THE OVERUSED COMPARISON OF THE risks of driving a car to the chances of being attacked by a shark is "de-baitable." It does not comfort those of us who occasionally dip in the ocean to know that we may be one of a mere 10 or 15 people who are fatally wounded by a surprise shark attack each year. Driving has dangers that we can mitigate through a defensive approach. I'm not condoning the elimination of sharks, but I don't want one for my next water toy either.

Don Brinton
Hanna, Alta.

ALTHOUGH SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH continually adds to our knowledge of sharks, the rate of scientific discovery is far outpaced by the rapid growth of shark fisheries worldwide. Some shark populations may be destroyed by overexploitation before scientists even have a chance to study them. Public awareness and sympathy for sharks may ultimately prove the most effective weapon against hideous practices such as live finning and the destruction of sharks for their cartilage resulting from the baseless claims of pill pushers. To find out more about current shark research, visit the shark-research Website at *www2.hawaii.edu/~carlm/tigershark.html*

Carl Meyer
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
Kaneohe, Hawaii

IF WE CONTINUE DOWN THIS SAME ROAD, what will this earth look like generations from now? Empty oceans, chopped-down forests and bumper stickers that read SAVE US FROM OURSELVES.

Jennifer Lee, age 16
New York City

I HAVE BEEN FISHING FOR BLUEFIN TUNA commercially for 30 years and have seen an incredible increase in the stock since 1988. The conservation program has worked, but at the expense of commercial fishermen. We are heavily restricted in the amount and size of the tuna we catch, while recreational anglers are not. If consumers want to do something to help fish stocks, they should pressure the government to hold amateur anglers to the conservation and reporting standards of commercial fishermen. The juvenile tuna that are caught and not reported by amateurs outnumber all the giants that are caught and reported by commercial fishermen.

Joey Jancewicz
Newburyport, Mass.

IN THE HARBOR AREA OF MONTAUK, N.Y., everybody knows there is a crisis in the fisheries, but just a few miles away in the village, people are often shocked to hear there is any problem at all. It was heartening to see your article because if there is a lack of awareness here in a seaport, the rest of the country (and the rest of the world) must be completely in the dark. Fish, being slimy and all that, are not easy to get comfortable with, but if what happened to a noble creature like the swordfish was the fate of a land-based mammal of equal esteem, it would be headline news and somebody would be in jail. Thanks for dragging the news out of the depths.

Bill Akin
Montauk, N.Y.

YOUR ARTICLES UNDERLINED THE URGENT need to turn our fishermen into farmers—sea farmers. Rather than battling over fishing rights, nations should be establishing giant seafood farms in the multiplicity of bays and gulfs on our planet. If we are to survive, aquaculture must become as ordinary as agriculture.

Gilliam Clarke
Wesley Chapel, Fla.

HACKING OFF ITS FINS AND THEN THROWing a shark back into the ocean to die is cruel. But fishing can also involve hooks and death by suffocation. As sentient beings, sharks and other fish deserve protection regardless of population issues. We can easily live without using them for food, medicine or other purposes. It is unfortunate that we, with our genius for economics, have not created alternatives for those who continue to practice a primitive livelihood.

David J. Cantor
Glenside, Pa.

AS ONE WHO HAS COVERED ALASKA'S COMmercial fisheries for print and broadcast media for nearly a decade, I am troubled by your vivid portrayal of some of the favorite fish "entrées" that could soon disappear. In Alaska we have more salmon than we know what to do with. Annual statewide salmon catches usually hover at around 200 million fish. To make matters worse, you urge consumers to "help out" by eating just farm-raised salmon! Sending that message to readers serves only to cripple further an industry that has steadily been losing market share for its wild, free-roaming salmon to those that are farmed.

Laine Welch
Kodiak, Alaska

Just Say No to Shark-Fin Soup

FOR YEARS I HAVE TRIED TO PERSUADE my Chinese mother-in-law not to make shark-fin soup because of the overfishing of sharks [ENVIRONMENT, Aug. 11]. She feels the "health benefits" of eating shark

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fins are more important than the shark's survivability. Sharply increasing prices have slowed down her use of shark fins, but, unfortunately, this soup is often a featured course at Chinese banquets. I suspect most consumers are ignorant of the plight of sharks or have the same cultural beliefs as my mother-in-law, beliefs that are hard to change. Unless farm-raised sharks become possible, I fear the extinction of sharks.

Marilyn Ng
San Diego

The Choice: Violence or Peace

BRAVO TO CHARLES KRAUTHAMMER FOR asking why Israel should continue to negotiate with the Palestinians who utilize terror and violence [ESSAY, Aug. 11]! Someone finally has the nerve to tell it like it is. Let the U.S. send a message to Yasser Arafat that neither we nor Israel will deal with him or any other Palestinian until he controls the terrorists and ends their attacks, suicide or otherwise.

Allen Sokoloff
Bensalem, Pa.

KRAUTHAMMER IS MISTAKEN. IF ISRAEL backs away from the negotiating table now, the terrorists will have achieved their objective: interrupting the peace process. No one expects Israel to ignore terrorism or cease attempting to prevent it. But by suspending the peace talks, Israel will ensure that any effort to resume the negotiations will again be met with violence. If the talks continue, however, the terrorists' acts will be rendered futile. Negotiating with terrorists is "obscene," as Krauthammer says, but it is far better than a full retreat, which would mean the terrorists win.

Jonathan Fontenot
Lake Charles, La.

THE COMMENTARY ON THE SITUATION IN Israel represents unilateral and simplistic thinking. We have seen suicidal actions in Vietnam and Algeria and in other places. These are the acts of desperate people. Why are they desperate? Is the destruction of all Palestinians the only good solution, as some in Israel see it? Didn't the fact that Israel could not avoid all terrorist attacks persuade it to agree on some peace process rather than continue a spiral of violence? Benjamin Netanyahu has harvested what he sowed. Please save us from this kind of simplistic and shortsighted commentary.

Hubert Christiaen
Heverlee, Belgium

THE PEACE PROCESS MUST CONTINUE regardless of any terrorist activity. This will send a clear message to Hamas that the desire of ordinary people for peace and stability is stronger and more lasting than the terrorists' desire for conflict.

Ilana Gordon
Johannesburg

HOW REFRESHING TO HEAR LOGIC AND sensitivity like Krauthammer's in a world that has become so cruel and callous.

Leah Wolf
Metar, Israel

I FOUND KRAUTHAMMER'S OPINION PIECE historically warped and obnoxiously jingoistic. It almost made me wish the Soviets had won the cold war!

Stuart Edgar
Sydney

Where the Taxes Flow

YOU MAY CLAIM THAT THE BALANCED-budget and tax-cut law "gives away something to just about everyone" [NATION, Aug. 11], but it's not true. The clear winners are the upper middle class and the rich. The tax benefits flow disproportionately to the wealthiest Americans. And I was horrified to read Daniel

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Kadlec's commentary arguing that the "victims" of this legislation are the "upper-income wage slaves." He describes an imaginary couple struggling to make ends meet on their $160,000-a-year income in their cramped $475,000 four-bedroom house. I don't know if Kadlec is serious or not, but this tax law is no laughing matter. I don't find it funny for the government to cut the taxes of those making $100,000 a year and give practically no tax relief to working families earning $20,000.

James R. McCorkell
St. Paul, Minn.

I'D LIKE TO THANK KADLEC FOR COMplaining about the "tax cut" for me. My financial situation is very similar to the one he described. The income thresholds are set too low for the new tax credits and deductions. As a result, we "wealthy" two-income professional families, making less than we did 25 years ago in inflation-adjusted dollars, will see no benefit from the tax changes.

David Heard
Seattle

IT IS DISCOURAGING TO SEE PRESIDENT Clinton and both parties beating their chests about balancing the budget when all they have done is put off the real task of cutting government spending to a manageable level. The financial threat to Medicare and Social Security is looming on the horizon, but all the politicos can focus on is getting re-elected. Term limits are the only answer.

Ernest J. Allen
Dunnellon, Fla.

Rushdie's View of India

IN HIS COMMENTARY ON THE CELEBRATION of the country's 50th anniversary of independence from the British, Salman Rushdie provides a brutal but honest assessment of the grim political and social scenario in India [WORLD, Aug. 11]. I often wonder what has wounded India more—200 years of colonial rule or 50 years of pseudosocialist government by lackluster, dishonest politicians.

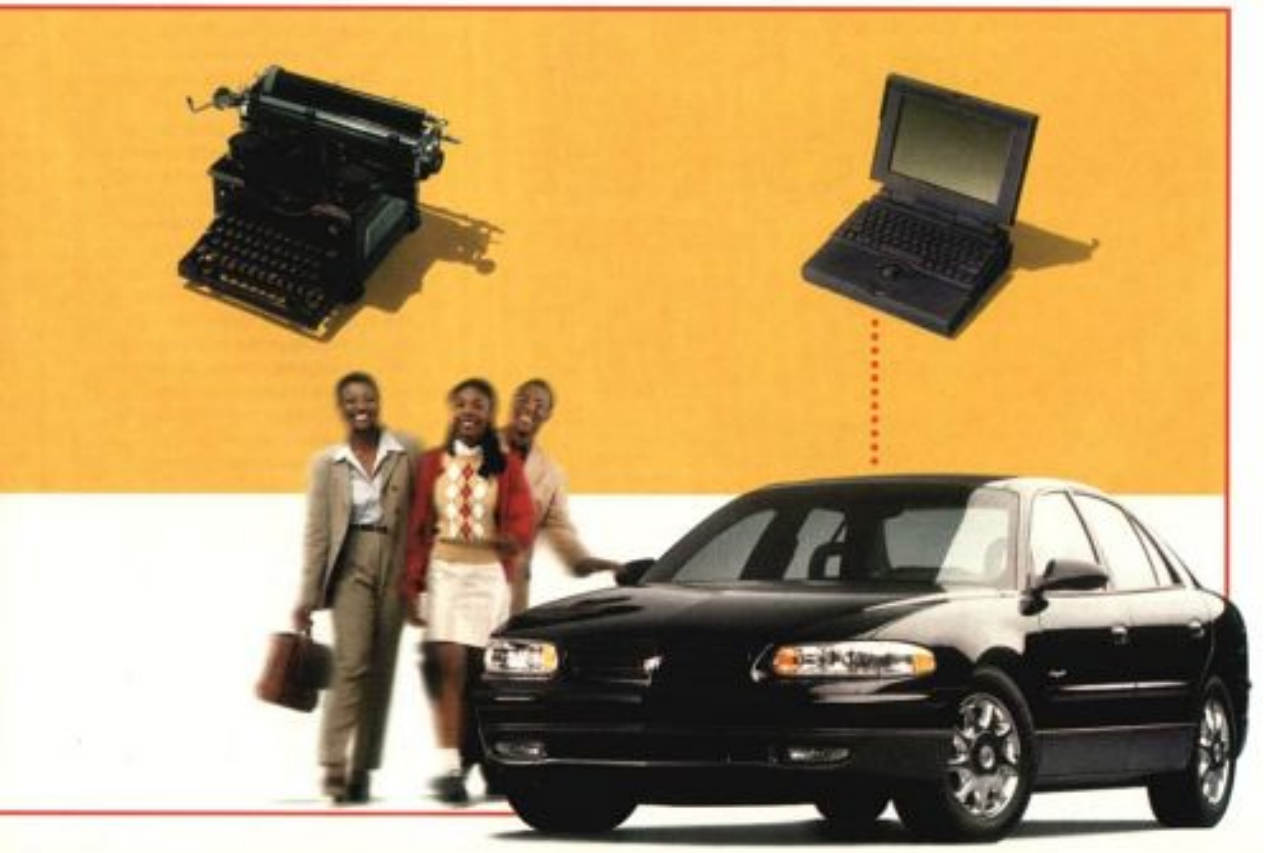
Rajendra K. Aneja
São Paulo

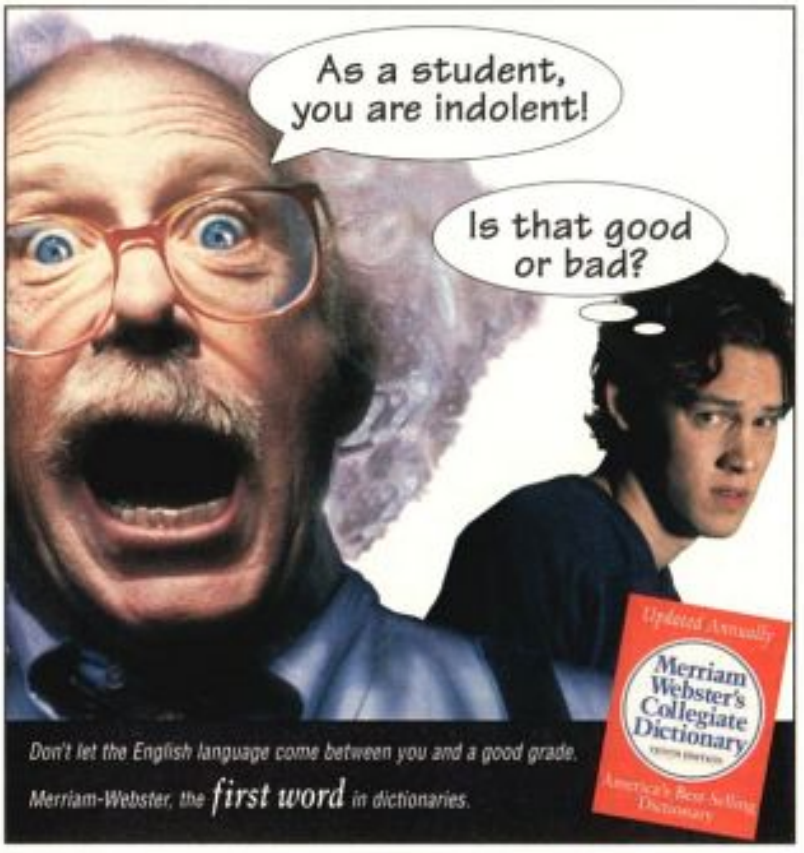
RUSHDIE MADE A POIGNANT OBSERVATION about the dark side of India today, but there is some cause for celebration: democracy has taken strong roots in India. In the past, the Indian masses were left out of the political and economic systems. Now the democratic forces are disseminating the political power. The lower caste and the untouchables have joined Indian politics, understandably with a vengeance. The resulting chaos, Rushdie noted in his article, is the birth pang of an evolving democratic society trying to free itself from the clutches of feudalism. It takes time to evolve, and in its 51st year the process has just started. But look at history; it took centuries for Western democracy to reach its present glory.

Prodip Dutta
Terre Haute, Ind.

WITH A FEW THOUSAND YEARS OF DEEProoted history and traditions difficult to escape from, and with many obstacles still ahead, India is often seen as a nation whose future is an empty glass. That seems to be Rushdie's viewpoint. But India is an ancient country, a large democracy, a diverse people and a power that must be reckoned with. In spite of its diversity, overpopulation, vested interests and uninspired leadership, India has achieved remarkable economic and social progress. The country can only look forward to the next 50 years with hope and courage.

Clement R. Prabakaran
Sterling Heights, Mich.





I HAVE BEEN IN BOSTON FOR THE PAST three years studying, but Rushdie's image of India is not the country I knew when I left. The picture I have held dearly in my mind's eye is what keeps me going. I know that India has a lot to offer me on my return: a challenging work environment, a busy social life and, above all, a sense of freedom. I agree that life in India also involves many struggles. We have serious religious, economic and political conflicts. It is a roller-coaster ride, but that is what makes life in India highly interesting. Rushdie talked about the corrupt politics, the poverty, the

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strife and the poor attitude of the people. But India has also been responsible for many great minds, philosophers, physicists and artists. India's 50th anniversary of independence is a time to look at the silver lining, not the cloud—a time to fill people with hope, not despair.

Laxmi Nair
Boston

RUSHDIE'S PIECE PROVIDED THE PERspective of the minuscule, intellectual, English-speaking, Westernized Indian ruling élite. He showed its prejudices about India, including the perception that history begins at the end of British rule. Rushdie made no mention of colonialism or its damages or of society's daily agony: thousands killed by automobiles, growing numbers of rapes and murders, contaminated rivers, polluted cities and uprooted people. Belonging as he does to this élite and being a beneficiary of this system, Rushdie has his reasons to celebrate. But how can others?

Romesh Diwan
Troy, N.Y.

AS AN EXPATRIATE, I AM HURT TO SEE THE politics of India sinking ever deeper into a quagmire of corruption and caste rivalry. The situation today is significantly different from the time when Nehru said, "We made a tryst with destiny."

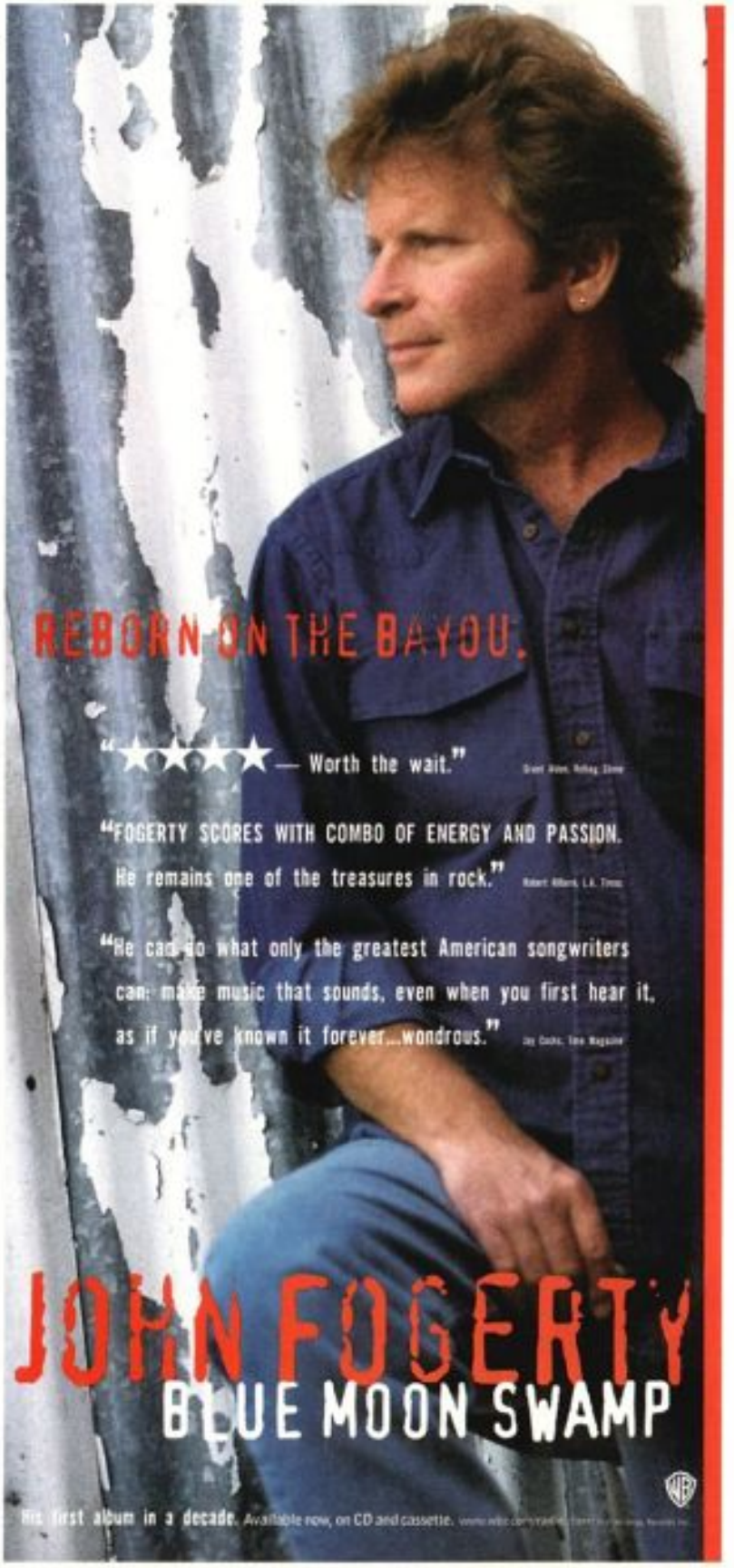
Indrajit Ray
Guelph, Ont.

That Pilfering Novelist

ROMANCE WRITER NORA ROBERTS should be flattered that rival author Janet Dailey thought Roberts was so creative and talented that her words were worth copying [PEOPLE, Aug. 11]. In fact, maybe Dailey's plagiarizing of Roberts' phrases and ideas was a worthwhile endeavor. Edgar Allan Poe starts *The Fall of the House of Usher* with "During the whole of a dull, dark and soundless day in the autumn of the year, when the clouds hung oppressively low in the heavens ..." Tell me, what author could help making that type of writing part of his or her own work? Of course, "like a rocket, the heat tore down her fingertips" may not be as poetic as Poe's words, but the principle is the same.

Thom Kerr
Englewood, Colo.

THE ITEM ON ROBERTS AND DAILEY WAS condescending in the extreme and trivialized the matter of plagiarism. If this had involved two male writers of a male-oriented genre—say the shoot-'em, blow-'em-up, stab-'em-in-the-belly genre (and we all know how classy these books



I can't wait for **Sunday night.**

I feel like a kid on Christmas Eve. And the defense is a great **big present** about to be ripped open.

Drew Bledsoe
Quarterback, New England Patriots

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1997 Schedule

Sunday 8/31
Redskins vs Panthers

Sunday 9/7
Cowboys vs Cardinals

Sunday 9/14
Jets vs Patriots

Sunday 9/21
Dolphins vs Buccaneers

Sunday 9/28
Eagles vs Vikings

Sunday 10/5
Saints vs Bears

Sunday 10/12
Colts vs Steelers

Thursday 10/16
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EW-3002

are)—you probably would have treated it seriously. As a novelist who has more than 25 million books in print in various genres, including historical romance, suspense, fantasy and science fiction, I feel qualified to state that those of us who write books for a living take the theft of our material very seriously. Plagiarism is plagiarism, no matter what the type of book. And it's not funny!

Patricia Matthews
Prescott, Ariz.

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This allergy season, shoot for an ahhhstounding ride.

NOW THERE'S ALLEGRA®. THE PRESCRIPTION SEASONAL ALLERGY MEDICINE THAT LETS YOU GET OUT THERE.

Wax up. Head out. Kick back. Ride the wave of the future with Allegra.

Only you know how miserable your seasonal nasal allergies can be—and how some medicines can make you feel. That's why Allegra was made to give you nondrowsy relief from symptoms like sneezing, runny nose, and watery, itchy eyes, but lets you feel like yourself.

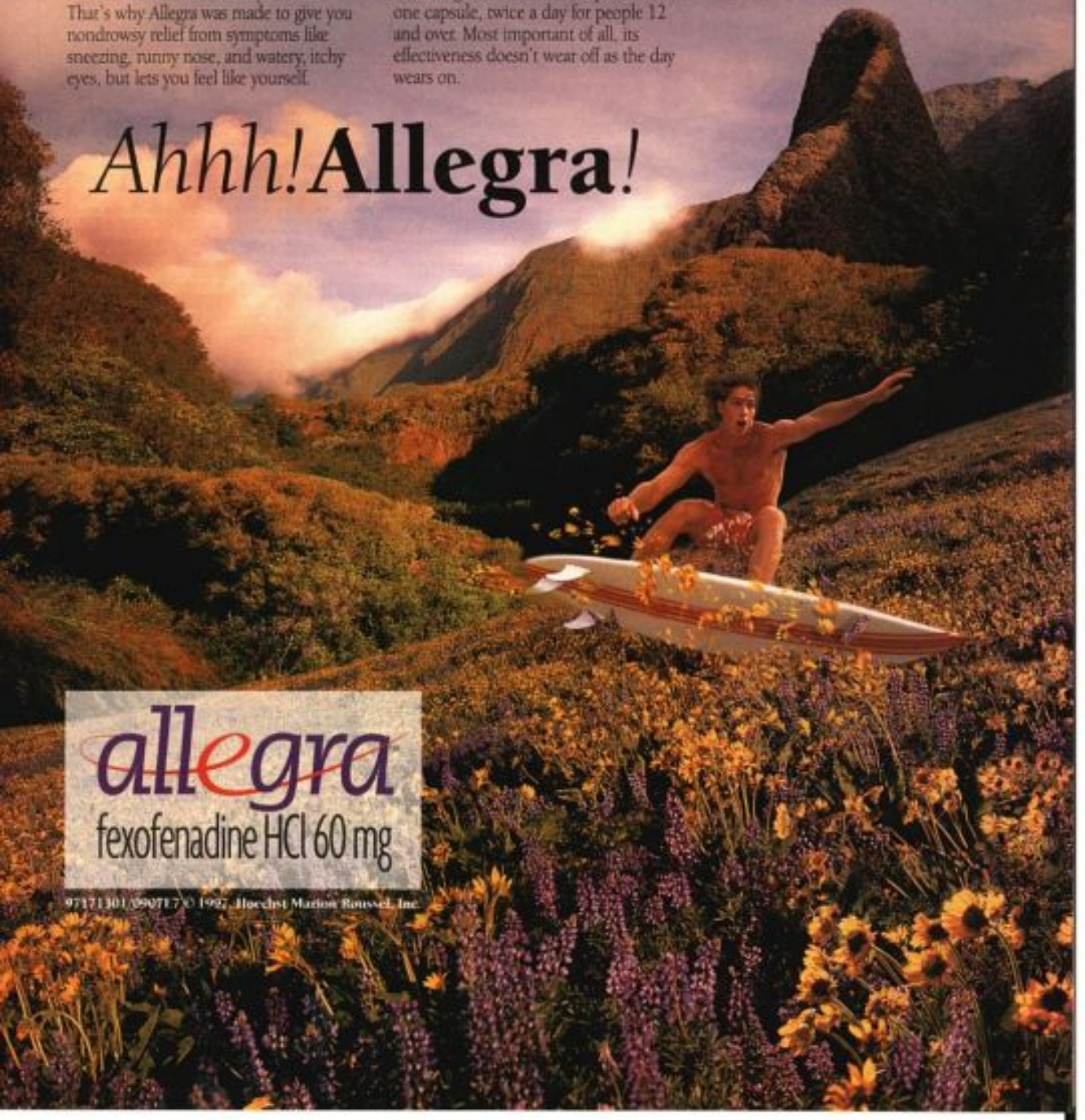
In fact, in tests conducted by allergists, drowsiness in people who took Allegra was similar to placebo (sugar pill), 1.3% vs 0.9%. The most commonly reported adverse experiences for Allegra and placebo are cold or flu (2.5% vs 1.5%), nausea (1.6% vs 1.5%), and menstrual pain (1.5% vs 0.3%).

And Allegra is safe to take as prescribed—one capsule, twice a day for people 12 and over. Most important of all, its effectiveness doesn't wear off as the day wears on.

So check out what it takes to really go for it this year. Ask your doctor about Allegra. And see how ahhhmazing surf—and turf—can be.

If you're wired, browse our website at http://www.ahhh-allegra.com.

Please see additional important information on adjacent page.



Brief Summary of
Prescribing Information as of October 1996

ALLEGRA™
(fexofenadine hydrochloride) Capsules
60 mg

INDICATIONS AND USAGE
ALLEGRA™ is indicated for the relief of symptoms associated with seasonal allergic rhinitis in adults and children 12 years of age and older. Symptoms treated effectively include sneezing, rhinorrhea, itchy nose/palate/throat, itchy/watery/red eyes.

CONTRAINDICATIONS
ALLEGRA™ is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to any of its ingredients.

PRECAUTIONS
Drug Interactions
In two separate studies, fexofenadine hydrochloride 120 mg twice daily (twice the recommended dose) was co-administered with erythromycin 500 mg every 8 hours or ketoconazole 400 mg once daily under steady-state conditions to normal, healthy volunteers (n=24, each study). No differences in adverse events or QTc interval were observed when subjects were administered fexofenadine hydrochloride alone or in combination with erythromycin or ketoconazole. The findings of these studies are summarized in the following table:

Effects on Steady-State Fexofenadine Pharmacokinetics After 7 Days of Co-Administration with Fexofenadine Hydrochloride 120 mg Every 12 Hours (twice recommended dose) in Normal Volunteers (n=24)

Concomitant Drug	$C_{max,ss}$ (Peak plasma concentration)	$AUC_{ss}(0\text{-}12h)$ (Extent of systemic exposure)
Erythromycin (500 mg every 8 hrs)	+82%	+109%
Ketoconazole (400 mg once daily)	+135%	+164%

The mechanisms of these interactions are unknown, and the potential for interaction with other azole antifungal or macrolide agents has not been studied. These changes in plasma levels were within the range of plasma levels achieved in adequate and well-controlled clinical trials. Fexofenadine had no effect on the pharmacokinetics of erythromycin or ketoconazole.

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility
The carcinogenic potential and reproductive toxicity of fexofenadine hydrochloride were assessed using terfenadine studies with adequate fexofenadine exposure (based on plasma area-under-the-curve [AUC] values). No evidence of carcinogenicity was observed when mice and rats were given daily oral doses of 50 and 150 mg/kg of terfenadine for 18 and 24 months, respectively; these doses resulted in plasma AUC values of fexofenadine that were up to four times the human therapeutic value (based on a 60-mg twice-daily fexofenadine hydrochloride dose).
In in-vitro (Bacterial Reverse Mutation, CHO/HGPRT Forward Mutation, and Rat Lymphocyte Chromosomal Aberration assays) and in-vivo (Mouse Bone Marrow Micronucleus assay) tests, fexofenadine hydrochloride revealed no evidence of mutagenicity.
In rat fertility studies, dose-related reductions in implants and increases in postimplantation losses were observed at oral doses equal to or greater than 150 mg/kg of terfenadine; these doses produced plasma AUC values of fexofenadine that were equal to or greater than three times the human therapeutic value (based on a 60-mg twice-daily fexofenadine hydrochloride dose).

Pregnancy
Teratogenic Effects: Category C. There was no evidence of teratogenicity in rats or rabbits at oral terfenadine doses up to 300 mg/kg; these doses produced fexofenadine plasma AUC values that were up to 4 and 37 times the human therapeutic value (based on a 60-mg twice-daily fexofenadine hydrochloride dose), respectively.
There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Fexofenadine hydrochloride should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.
Nonteratogenic Effects. Dose-related decreases in pup weight gain and survival were observed in rats exposed to oral doses equal to and greater than 150 mg/kg of terfenadine; at these doses the plasma AUC values of fexofenadine were equal to or greater than 3 times the human therapeutic values (based on a 60-mg twice-daily fexofenadine hydrochloride dose).

Nursing Mothers
There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in women during lactation. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, caution should be exercised when fexofenadine hydrochloride is administered to a nursing woman.

Pediatric Use
Safety and effectiveness of ALLEGRA™ in pediatric patients under the age of 12 years have not been established. Across well-controlled clinical trials in patients with seasonal allergic rhinitis, a total of 205 patients between the ages of 12 to 16 years received doses ranging from 20 mg to 240 mg twice daily for up to two weeks. Adverse events were similar in this group compared to patients above the age of 16 years.

Geriatric Use
In placebo-controlled trials, 42 patients, age 60 to 68 years, received doses of 20 mg to 240 mg of fexofenadine twice daily for up to two weeks. Adverse events were similar in this group to patients under age 60 years.

ADVERSE REACTIONS
In placebo-controlled clinical trials, which included 2461 patients receiving fexofenadine hydrochloride at doses of 20 mg to 240 mg twice daily, adverse events were similar in fexofenadine hydrochloride and placebo-treated patients. The incidence of adverse events, including drowsiness, was not dose related and was similar across subgroups defined by age, gender, and race. The percent of patients who withdrew prematurely because of adverse events was 2.2% with fexofenadine hydrochloride vs 3.3% with placebo. All adverse events that were reported by greater than 1% of patients who received the recommended daily dose of fexofenadine hydrochloride (60 mg twice-daily), and that were more common with fexofenadine than placebo, are listed in the following table.

Adverse Experiences Reported in Placebo-Controlled Seasonal Allergic Rhinitis Clinical Trials at Rates of Greater Than 1%

Adverse Experience	Fexofenadine 60 mg Twice Daily (n=679)	Placebo Twice Daily (n=671)
Viral infection (cold, flu)	2.5%	1.5%
Nausea	1.6%	1.5%
Dysmenorrhea	1.5%	0.3%
Drowsiness	1.3%	0.9%
Dyspepsia	1.3%	0.6%
Fatigue	1.3%	0.9%

Adverse events occurring in greater than 1% of fexofenadine hydrochloride-treated patients (60 mg twice daily), but that were more common in the placebo-treated group, include headache and throat irritation.
The frequency and magnitude of laboratory abnormalities were similar in fexofenadine hydrochloride and placebo-treated patients.

Prescribing Information as of October 1996

Hoechst Marion Roussel, Inc.
Kansas City, MO 64137 USA

97171321/090797

US Patents 4,254,129; 5,375,693. alfb1096a

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VERBATIM

"Please—no one should tell them Clinton stopped for pizza on the way over."

Presidential-press-pool memo, asking reporters not to tell the Kennedys that their visitor had a snack before dinner with the family

"There was an uprising for seven years ... We can erase and do it again from the beginning ... All options are open to us."

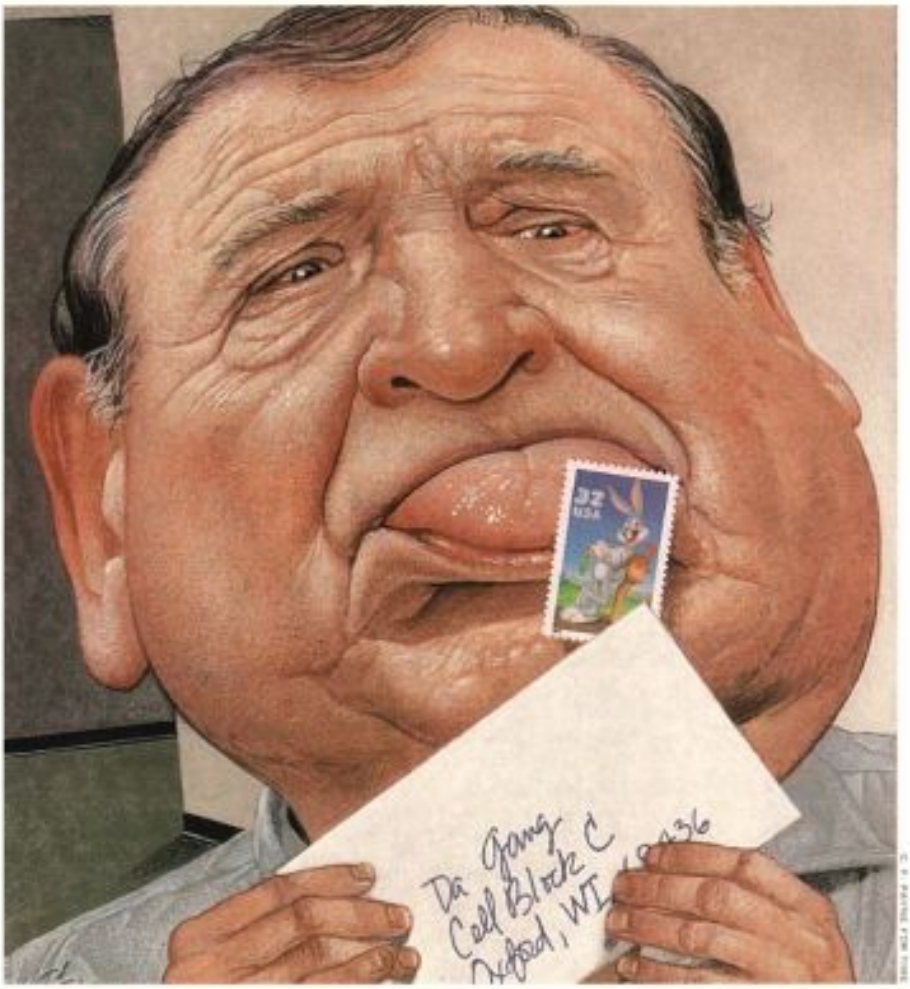
YASSER ARAFAT, *to Palestinian leaders, hinting another intifadeh might be the response to deteriorating relations with Israel*

"We did make errors of judgment and errors of process, and on top of that we got a second opinion, a rousing second opinion from the American people."

LEW CRAMPTON, *on the American Medical Association's attempt to back out of its product-endorsement agreement with Sunbeam*

"It's not like Mir's falling apart."

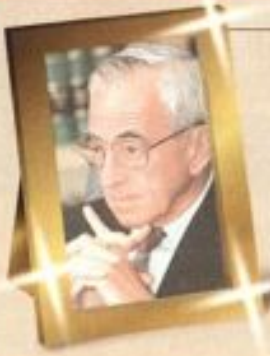
VIKTOR BLAGOV, *a Russian-space-agency official, defending past upkeep of the space station*



PLEASE DO NOT ENCLOSE CASH Former head of the House Ways and Means Committee Dan Rostenkowski sends greeting to his buddies from his new residence: a halfway house where he will finish his 17-month sentence for mail fraud

WINNERS & LOSERS

THE DOG DAYS OF AUGUST



GEOFFREY BIBLE
Teaching an old dog new tricks. Philip Morris head says tobacco can, maybe, er, kill you

RON CAREY
Underdog has his day. Teamster's doggedness pays off as UPS cries uncle

ARPAD BUSSON
Lucky dog. European playboy fathers Elle Macpherson's baby

ANTHONY QUINN
What a dog. The actor, 82, pays off long-suffering ex-wife to marry his 35-year-old mistress

RON CAREY
Dirty dog? Judge throws out his election because of alleged skimming of the union treasury

HUDSON BEEF
You wouldn't feed it to a dog. Bacteria scare shuts plant

At your age, with your high cholesterol, what's your risk of a first heart attack?

If you have high cholesterol, figure your risk of a first heart attack.

Fill in your points for each risk factor.

☐ **Age: Men**
0 pts. Less than 35 | 2 pts. 40 to 48 | 4 pts. 54+
1 pt. 35 to 39 | 3 pts. 49 to 53

☐ **Age: Women**
0 pts. Less than 42 | 2 pts. 45 to 54 | 4 pts. 74+
1 pt. 42 to 44 | 3 pts. 55 to 73

☐ **Family History:**
2 pts. My family has a history of heart disease or heart attacks before the age of 60

☐ **Inactive Lifestyle:**
1 pt. I rarely exercise or do anything physically demanding

☐ **Weight:**
1 pt. I'm more than 20 lbs. over my ideal weight

☐ **Smoking:**
1 pt. I'm a smoker

☐ **Diabetic:**
1 pt. Male Diabetic
2 pts. Female Diabetic

☐ **Total Cholesterol Level:**
0 pts. Less than 240 mg/dL
1 pt. 240 to 315 mg/dL
2 pts. More than 315 mg/dL

☐ **HDL Level (good cholesterol):**
0 pts. 39 to 59 mg/dL
1 pt. 30 to 38 mg/dL
2 pts. Under 30 mg/dL
-1 pt. Over 60 mg/dL

☐ **Blood Pressure:**
I don't take blood pressure medication; my blood pressure is:
(*Use your top or higher blood pressure number*)
0 pts. Less than 140 mmHg
1 pt. 140 to 170 mmHg
2 pts. Greater than 170 mmHg
(or)
1 pt. I am currently taking blood pressure medication

☐ **Total Points**

If you scored 4 points or more, you could be at above average risk of a first heart attack compared to the general adult population. The more points you score, the greater your risk.

If you have already had a heart attack or have heart disease, your heart attack risk is significantly higher. **Only your doctor can evaluate your risk and recommend treatment plans to reduce your risk.** If you don't know your cholesterol level or blood pressure, ask your doctor if your levels should be checked.

Provided as an educational service from Bristol-Myers Squibb Company.

American Heart Association
Fighting Heart Disease and Stroke

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PRAVACHOL, in combination with diet, is proven to reduce the risk of a first heart attack, reduce the risk of death from heart disease, and reduce the need for surgery to clear blocked coronary arteries (such as bypass or angioplasty) based on a landmark study including over 6,500 males with high cholesterol and no evidence of heart disease. Because PRAVACHOL is a prescription drug, you should ask your doctor or healthcare professional if PRAVACHOL is right for you. Some mild side effects, such as slight rash or stomach upset, occur in about 2–4% of patients.

PRAVACHOL®

Proven to help prevent first heart attacks in people with high cholesterol.

PRAVACHOL is the only cholesterol-lowering drug of its kind proven to help prevent first heart attacks. And the grim fact is, up to 33% of people do not survive their first heart attack. Improving your diet and exercise is an important first step, but may not be enough. So ask your doctor about PRAVACHOL. It reduces the risk of a first heart attack and the need for surgery to clear blocked coronary arteries. PRAVACHOL has been prescribed by doctors for millions of men and women worldwide. It could help you live a longer, healthier life.

Ask your doctor if PRAVACHOL is right for you. Or call **1-800-PREVENT** for information on *first heart attack prevention* including a free brochure from the American Heart Association. It's all provided by Bristol-Myers Squibb.

PRAVACHOL®
pravastatin sodium 20 mg tablets

Proven to help prevent first heart attacks.

Visit our Web site at www.pravachol.com

PRAVACHOL should not be taken by women who are pregnant or nursing, people who are allergic to any of its ingredients or by anyone with liver disease. Your doctor may perform simple blood tests to check your liver function before and during treatment with PRAVACHOL. Muscle pain or weakness could be a sign of a rare but serious side effect and should be reported to your doctor right away. Be sure your doctor knows about other medications you may be taking in order to avoid any possible serious drug interactions. Please see important information on the next page.

PRAVACHOL®

Pravastatin Sodium Tablets

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Hypersensitivity to any component of this medication. Active liver disease or unexplained, persistent elevations in liver function tests (see **WARNINGS**). *Pregnancy and lactation.* Atherosclerosis is a chronic process and discontinuation of lipid-lowering drugs during pregnancy should have little impact on the outcome of long-term therapy of primary hypercholesterolemia. Cholesterol and other products of cholesterol biosynthesis are essential components for fetal development (including synthesis of steroids and cell membranes). Since HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors decrease cholesterol synthesis and possibly the synthesis of other biologically active substances derived from cholesterol, they may cause fetal harm when administered to pregnant women. Therefore, HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors are contraindicated during pregnancy and in nursing mothers. **Pravastatin should be administered to women of childbearing age only when such patients are highly unlikely to conceive and have been informed of the potential hazards.** If the patient becomes pregnant while taking this class of drug, therapy should be discontinued and the patient apprised of the potential hazard to the fetus.

WARNINGS: Liver Enzymes: HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, like some other lipid-lowering therapies, have been associated with biochemical abnormalities of liver function, increases of serum transaminase (ALT, AST) values to more than 3 times the upper limit of normal occurring on 2 or more (not necessarily sequential) occasions have been reported in 1.3% of patients treated with pravastatin in the US over an average period of 18 months. These abnormalities were not associated with cholestasis and did not appear to be related to treatment duration. In those patients in whom these abnormalities were believed to be related to pravastatin and who were discontinued from therapy, the transaminase levels usually fell slowly to pretreatment levels. These biochemical findings are usually asymptomatic although worldwide experience indicates that anorexia, weakness, and/or abdominal pain may also be present in rare patients. In the largest long-term placebo-controlled clinical trial with pravastatin (Pravastatin Primary Prevention Study), See **Clinical Pharmacology**, the overall incidence of AST and/or ALT elevations to greater than three times the upper limit of normal was 1.85% in the pravastatin group as compared to 0.75% in the placebo group. One (0.33%) pravastatin-treated patient and 3 (0.06%) placebo-treated patients were discontinued because of transaminase elevations. Of the patients with normal liver function at week 12, three of 2675 treated with pravastatin (0.10%) and one of the 2619 placebo patients (0.03%) had elevations of AST greater than three times the upper limit of normal on two consecutive measurements and/or discontinued due to elevations in transaminase levels during the 4.8 years (median treatment) of the study. **It is recommended that liver function tests be performed prior to and at 12 weeks following initiation of therapy or the elevation of dose.** Patients who develop increased transaminase levels or signs and symptoms of liver disease should be monitored with a second liver function evaluation to confirm the finding and be followed thereafter with frequent liver function tests until the abnormality(ies) return to normal. Should an increase in AST or ALT of three times the upper limit of normal or greater persist, withdrawal of pravastatin therapy is recommended. Active liver disease or unexplained transaminase elevations are contraindications to the use of pravastatin (see **CONTRAINDICATIONS**). Caution should be exercised when pravastatin is administered to patients with a history of liver disease or heavy alcohol ingestion (see **CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: Pharmacokinetics/Metabolism**). Such patients should be closely monitored, started at the lower end of the recommended dosing range, and titrated to the desired therapeutic effect. **Skeletal Muscle: Rare cases of rhabdomyolysis with acute renal failure secondary to myoglobinuria have been reported with pravastatin and other drugs in this class.** Uncomplicated myalgia has also been reported in pravastatin-treated patients (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS**). Myopathy, defined as muscle aching or muscle weakness in conjunction with increases in creatine phosphokinase (CPK) values to greater than 10 times the upper normal limit, was rare (< 0.1%) in pravastatin clinical trials. Myopathy should be considered in any patient with diffuse myalgias, muscle tenderness or weakness, and/or marked elevation of CPK. Patients should be advised to report promptly unexplained muscle pain, tenderness or weakness, particularly if accompanied by malaise or fever. **Pravastatin therapy should be discontinued if markedly elevated CPK levels occur or myopathy is diagnosed or suspected. Pravastatin therapy should also be temporarily withheld in any patient experiencing an acute or serious condition predisposing to the development of renal failure secondary to rhabdomyolysis, e.g., sepsis; hypotension; major surgery; trauma; severe metabolic, endocrine, or electrolyte disorders; or uncontrolled epilepsy.** The risk of myopathy during treatment with another HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is increased with concurrent therapy with either erythromycin, cyclosporine, niacin, or fibrates. However, neither myopathy nor significant increases in CPK levels have been observed in three reports involving a total of 100 post-transplant patients (24 renal and 76 cardiac) treated for up to two years concurrently with pravastatin 10-40 mg and cyclosporine. Some of these patients also received other concomitant immunosuppressive therapies. In one single-dose study, pravastatin levels were found to be increased in cardiac transplant patients receiving cyclosporine. Further, in clinical trials involving small numbers of patients who were treated concurrently with pravastatin and niacin, there were no reports of myopathy. Also, myopathy was not reported in a trial of combination pravastatin (40 mg/day) and gemfibrozil (1200 mg/day), although 4 of 75 patients on the combination showed marked CPK elevations versus one of 73 patients receiving placebo. There was a trend toward more frequent CPK elevations and patient withdrawals due to musculoskeletal symptoms in the group receiving combined treatment as compared with the groups receiving placebo, gemfibrozil, or pravastatin monotherapy (see **PRECAUTIONS: Drug Interactions**). **The use of fibrates alone may occasionally be associated with myopathy. The combined use of pravastatin and fibrates should be avoided unless the benefit of further alterations in lipid levels is likely to outweigh the increased risk of this drug combination.**

PRECAUTIONS: General: Pravastatin may elevate creatinine phosphokinase and transaminase levels (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS**). This should be considered in the differential diagnosis of chest pain in a patient on therapy with pravastatin. *Homozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia.* Pravastatin has not been evaluated in patients with rare homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia, in this group of patients, it has been reported that HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors are less effective because the patients lack functional LDL receptors. *Renal Insufficiency.* A single 20 mg oral dose of pravastatin was administered to 24 patients with varying degrees of renal impairment (as determined by creatinine clearance). No effect was observed on the pharmacokinetics of pravastatin or its 3α-hydroxyisomeric metabolite (SQ 31,906). A small increase was seen in mean AUC values and half-life (t½) for the inactive enzymatic ring hydrolysation metabolite (SQ 31,945). Given this small sample size, the dosage administered, and the degree of individual variability, patients with renal impairment who are receiving pravastatin should be closely monitored. **Information for Patients:** Patients should be advised to report promptly unexplained muscle pain, tenderness or weakness, particularly if accompanied by malaise or fever. **Drug Interactions:** *Immunosuppressive Drugs, Gemfibrozil, Niacin (Nicotinic Acid), Erythromycin:* See **WARNINGS: Skeletal Muscle**. *Antipyrine:* Since concomitant administration of pravastatin had no effect on the clearance of antipyrine, interactions with other drugs metabolized via the same hepatic cytochrome isozymes are not expected. *Cholestyramine/Colestipol:* Concomitant administration resulted in an approximately 40 to 50% decrease in the mean AUC of pravastatin. However, when pravastatin was administered 1 hour before or 4 hours after cholestyramine or 1 hour before colestipol and a standard meal, there was no clinically significant decrease in bioavailability or therapeutic effect. (See **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: Concomitant Therapy**.) *Warfarin:* In a study involving 10 healthy male subjects given pravastatin and warfarin concomitantly for 6 days, bioavailability parameters at steady state for pravastatin (parent compound) were not altered. Pravastatin did not alter the plasma protein-binding of warfarin. Concomitant dosing did increase the AUC and Cmax of warfarin but did not produce any changes in its anticoagulant activity (i.e., no increase was seen in mean prothrombin time after 6 days of concomitant therapy). However, bleeding and extreme prolongation of prothrombin time has been reported with another drug in this class. Patients receiving warfarin-type anticoagulants should have their prothrombin times closely monitored when pravastatin is initiated or the dosage of pravastatin is changed. *Cimetidine:* The $AUC_{0-\infty}$ for pravastatin when given with cimetidine was not significantly different from the AUC for pravastatin when given alone. A significant difference was observed between the AUC's for pravastatin when given with cimetidine compared to when administered with antacid. *Digoxin:* In a crossover trial involving 16 healthy male subjects given pravastatin and digoxin concurrently for 9 days, the bioavailability parameters of digoxin were not affected. The AUC of pravastatin tended to increase, but the overall bioavailability of pravastatin plus its metabolites (SQ 31,906 and SQ 31,945) was not altered. *Cyclosporine:* Some investigators have measured cyclosporine levels in patients on pravastatin, and to date, these results indicate no clinically meaningful alterations in cyclosporine levels. In one single-dose study, pravastatin levels were found to be increased in cardiac transplant patients receiving cyclosporine. *Gemfibrozil:* In a crossover study in 20 healthy male volunteers given concomitant single doses of pravastatin and gemfibrozil, there was a significant decrease in urinary excretion and protein binding of pravastatin. In addition, there was a significant increase in AUC, Cmax, and T½max for the pravastatin metabolite SQ 31,906. Combination therapy with pravastatin and gemfibrozil is generally not recommended. In interactive studies with aspirin, anticoids (1 hour prior to PRAVACHOL), cimetidine, nicotinic acid, or probucol, no statistically significant differences in bioavailability were seen when PRAVACHOL (pravastatin sodium) was administered. *Other Drugs:* During clinical trials, no noticeable drug interactions were reported when PRAVACHOL was added to diuretics, antihypertensives, digitalis, ACE inhibitors, calcium channel blockers, beta-blockers, or nitroglycerin. **Endocrine Function:** HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors interfere with cholesterol synthesis and lower circulating cholesterol levels and, as such, might theoretically blunt adrenal or gonadal steroid hormone production. Results of clinical trials with pravastatin in males and post-menopausal females were inconsistent with regard to possible effects of the drug on basal steroid hormone levels. In a study of 21 males, the mean testosterone response to human chorionic gonadotropin was significantly reduced ($p = 0.004$) after 19 weeks of treatment with 40 mg of pravastatin. However, the percentage of patients showing a > 50% rise in plasma testosterone after human chorionic gonadotropin stimulation did not change significantly after therapy in these patients. The effects of HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors on spermatogenesis and fertility have not been studied in adequate numbers of patients. The effects, if any, of pravastatin on the pituitary-gonadal axis in pre-menopausal females are unknown. Patients treated with pravastatin who display clinical evidence of endocrine dysfunction should be evaluated appropriately. Caution should also be exercised if an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor or other agent used to lower cholesterol levels is administered to patients also receiving other drugs (e.g., ketoconazole, spironolactone, cimetidine) that may diminish the levels or activity of steroid hormones. **CNS Toxicity:** CNS vascular lesions, characterized by perivascular hemorrhage and edema and mononuclear cell infiltration of perivascular spaces, were seen in dogs treated with pravastatin at a dose of 25 mg/kg/day, a dose that produced a plasma drug level about 50 times higher than the mean drug level in humans taking 40 mg/day. Similar CNS vascular lesions have been observed with several other drugs in this class. A chemically similar drug in this class produced optic nerve degeneration (Wallerian degeneration of retinogeniculate fibers) in clinically normal dogs in a dose-dependent fashion starting at 60 mg/kg/day, a dose that produced mean plasma drug levels about 30 times higher than the mean drug level in humans taking the highest recommended dose (as measured by total enzyme inhibitory activity). This same drug also produced vestibulocochlear Wallerian-like degeneration and retinal ganglion cell chromatolysis in dogs treated for 14 weeks at 160 mg/kg/day, a dose which resulted in a mean plasma drug level similar to that seen with the 80 mg/kg/day dose. **Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility:** In a 2-year study in rats fed pravastatin at doses of 10, 30, or 180 mg/kg body weight, there was an increased incidence of hepatocellular carcinomas in males at the highest dose ($p < 0.01$). Although rats were given up to 125 times the human dose (HD) on a mg/kg body weight basis, serum drug levels were only 6 to 10 times higher than those measured in humans given 40 mg pravastatin as measured by AUC. The oral administration of 10, 30, or 100 mg/kg (producing plasma drug levels approximately 0.3 to 5.0 times the human drug levels at 40 mg) of pravastatin to mice for 22 months resulted in a statistically significant increase in the incidence of malignant lymphomas in treated females when all treatment groups were pooled and compared to controls ($p = 0.05$). The incidence was not dose-related and male mice were not affected. A chemically similar drug in this class was administered to mice for 72 weeks at 25, 100, and 400 mg/kg/day weight, which resulted in mean serum drug levels approximately 3, 16, and 33 times higher than the mean human serum drug concentration (as total inhibitory activity) after a 40 mg oral dose. Liver carcinomas were significantly increased in high-dose females and mid- and high-dose males, with a maximum incidence of 90 percent in males. The incidence of adenomas of the liver was significantly increased in mid- and high-dose females. Drug treatment also significantly increased the incidence of lung adenomas in mid- and high-dose males and females. Adenomas of the eye Harderian gland (a gland of the eye of rodents) were significantly higher in high-dose mice than in controls. No evidence of mutagenicity was observed in vitro, with or without rat liver metabolic activation, in the following studies: microbial mutagen tests, using mutant strains of *Salmonella typhimurium* or *Escherichia coli*; a forward mutation assay in L5178Y TK +/- mouse lymphoma cells; a chromosomal aberration test in hamster cells; and a gene conversion assay using *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. In addition, there was no evidence of mutagenicity in either a dominant lethal test in mice or a micronucleus test in mice. In a study in rats, with daily doses up to 500 mg/kg, pravastatin did not produce any adverse effects on fertility or general reproductive performance. However, in a study with another HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, there was decreased fertility in male rats treated for 34 weeks at 25 mg/kg body weight, although this effect was not observed in a subsequent fertility study when this same dose was administered for 11 weeks (the entire cycle of spermatogenesis, including epididymal maturation). In rats treated with this same reductase inhibitor at 180 mg/kg/day, seminiferous tubule degeneration (necrosis and loss of spermatogenic epithelium) was observed. Although not seen with pravastatin, two similar drugs in this class caused drug-related testicular atrophy, decreased spermatogenesis, spermatocytic degeneration, and giant cell formation in dogs. The clinical significance of these findings is unclear. **Pregnancy: Pregnancy Category X.** See **CONTRAINDICATIONS**. Safety in pregnant women has not been established. Pravastatin was not teratogenic in rats at doses up to 1000 mg/kg daily or in rabbits at doses of up to 50 mg/kg daily. These doses resulted in 20x (rabbit) or 240x (rat) the human exposure based on surface area (mg/meter²). However, in studies with another HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, skeletal malformations were observed in rats and mice. There has been one report of severe congenital bony deformity, tracheo-esophageal fistula, and anal atresia (Potter sequence) in a baby born to a woman who took another HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor with dextroamphetamine sulfate during the first trimester of pregnancy. PRAVACHOL (pravastatin sodium) should be administered to women of child-bearing potential only when such patients are highly unlikely to conceive and have been informed of the potential hazards. If the woman becomes pregnant while taking PRAVACHOL (pravastatin sodium), it should be discontinued and the patient advised again as to the potential hazards to the fetus. **Nursing Mothers:** A small amount of pravastatin is excreted in human breast milk. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants, women taking PRAVACHOL should not nurse (see **CONTRAINDICATIONS**). **Pediatric Use:** Safety and effectiveness in individuals less than 18 years old have not been established. Hence, treatment in patients less than 18 years old is not recommended at this time.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: Pravastatin is generally well tolerated, adverse reactions have usually been mild and transient. In 4-month long placebo-controlled trials, 1.7% of pravastatin-treated patients and 1.2% of placebo-treated patients were discontinued from treatment because of adverse experiences attributed to study drug therapy; this difference was not statistically significant. In long-term studies, the most common reasons for discontinuation were asymptomatic serum transaminase increases and mild, non-specific gastrointestinal complaints. During clinical trials the overall incidence of adverse events in the elderly was not different from the incidence observed in younger patients. **Adverse Clinical Events:** All adverse clinical events (regardless of attribution) reported in more than 2% of pravastatin-treated patients in the placebo-controlled trials are identified in the table below, also shown are the percentages of patients in whom these medical events were believed to be related or possibly related to the drug.

	All Events		Events Attributed to Study Drug	
Body System/Event	**Pravastatin (N = 900) %**	**Placebo (N = 411) %**	**Pravastatin (N = 900) %**	**Placebo (N = 411) %**
Cardiovascular				
Cardiac Chest Pain	4.8	3.4	0.1	0.0
Dermatologic: Rash	4.8*	1.1	1.3	0.0
Gastrointestinal				
Nausea/Vomiting	7.3	7.1	2.0	3.4
Diarrhea	6.2	5.6	2.0	1.0
Abdominal Pain	5.4	6.9	2.0	3.9
Constipation	4.8	7.1	2.4	5.1
Flatulence	3.3	3.0	2.7	3.4
Heartburn	2.9	1.9	2.0	0.7
General				
Fatigue	3.8	3.4	1.8	1.0
Chest Pain	3.7	1.8	0.3	0.2
Influenza	2.4*	0.7	0.0	0.0
Musculoskeletal				
Localized Pain	10.3	9.0	1.4	1.5
Myalgia	2.7	1.3	0.6	0.0
Nervous System				
Headache	6.2	3.9	1.7*	0.2
Dizziness	3.3	3.2	1.8	0.5
Renal/Genitourinary				
Urinary Abnormality	2.4	2.9	0.7	1.2
Respiratory				
Common Cold	7.0	6.3	0.8	0.0
Rhinitis	4.0	4.1	0.1	0.0
Cough	2.0	1.7	0.1	0.0

*Statistically significantly different from placebo.

In the Pravastatin Primary Prevention Study (West of Scotland Coronary Prevention Study) (see **CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: Clinical Studies**) involving 6595 patients treated with PRAVACHOL (pravastatin sodium) (N = 3302) or placebo (n = 3293) the adverse event profile in the pravastatin group was comparable to that of the placebo group over the median 4.8 years of the study. The following effects have been reported with drugs in this class; not all the effects listed below have necessarily been associated with pravastatin therapy: *Skeletal:* myopathy, rhabdomyolysis, arthralgia. *Neurological:* dysfunction of certain cranial nerves (including alteration of taste, impairment of extra-ocular movement, facial paresis), tremor, vertigo, memory loss, paresthesia, peripheral neuropathy, peripheral nerve palsy, anxiety, insomnia, depression. *Hypersensitivity Reactions:* An apparent hypersensitivity syndrome has been reported rarely which has included one or more of the following features: anaphylaxis, angioedema, lupus erythematous-like syndrome, polymyalgia rheumatica, dermatomyositis, vasculitis, purpura, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, hemolytic anemia, positive ANA, ESR increase, eosinophilia, arthritis, arthralgia, urticaria, asthenia, photosensitivity, fever, chills, flushing, malaise, dyspnea, toxic epidermal necrolysis, erythema multiforme, including Stevens-Johnson syndrome. *Gastrointestinal:* pancreatitis, hepatitis, including chronic active hepatitis, cholestatic jaundice, fatty change in liver, and, rarely, cirrhosis, fulminant hepatic necrosis, and hepatoma, anorexia, vomiting. *Skin:* alopecia, pruritus. A variety of skin changes (e.g., nodules, discoloration, dryness of skin/mucous membranes, changes to hair/nails) have been reported. *Reproductive:* gynecomastia, loss of libido, erectile dysfunction. *Eye:* progression of cataracts (new opacities), ophthalmoplegia. *Laboratory Abnormalities:* elevated transaminases, alkaline phosphatase, and bilirubin; thyroid function abnormalities. **Laboratory Test Abnormalities:** Increases in serum transaminase (ALT, AST) values and CPK have been observed (see **WARNINGS**). Transient, asymptomatic eosinophilia has been reported. Eosinophil counts usually returned to normal despite continued therapy. Anemia, thrombocytopenia, and leukopenia have been reported with HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors. **Concomitant Therapy:** Pravastatin has been administered concurrently with cholestyramine, colestipol, nicotinic acid, probucol and gemfibrozil. Preliminary data suggest that the addition of either probucol or gemfibrozil to therapy with lovastatin or pravastatin is **not** associated with greater reduction in LDL-cholesterol than that achieved with lovastatin or pravastatin alone. No adverse reactions unique to the combination or in addition to those previously reported for each drug alone have been reported. Myopathy and rhabdomyolysis (with or without acute renal failure) have been reported when another HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor was used in combination with immunosuppressive drugs, gemfibrozil, erythromycin, or lipid-lowering doses of nicotinic acid. Concomitant therapy with HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors and these agents is generally not recommended. (See **WARNINGS: Skeletal Muscle** and **PRECAUTIONS: Drug Interactions**.)

OVERDOSAGE: To date, there are two reported cases of overdosage with pravastatin, both of which were asymptomatic and not associated with clinical laboratory abnormalities. If an overdose occurs, it should be treated symptomatically and supportive measures should be instituted as required.

CAUTION: Federal (USA) law prohibits dispensing without prescription.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

That Invisible Mack Sure Can Leave His Mark

FOR A MAN WHO HAD SUPPOSEDLY vanished from the corridors of power, **MACK MCLARTY** was the man to see in 1996. **BILL CLINTON's** former chief of staff, now a White House counselor tucked away in the basement, provided assistance to businessmen who ponied up $1.5 million for the Democrats in the last election. On Nov. 22, 1995, for example, Clinton scrawled an *FYI* note to McLarty, enclosing a newspaper article on Enron Corp. and the vicissitudes of its $3 billion power-plant project in India. McLarty then reached out to Enron's chairman, **KEN LAY,** and over the next nine months closely monitored the project with the U.S. ambassador to New Delhi, keeping Lay informed of the Administration's efforts, according to White House documents reviewed by TIME. In June 1996, four days before India granted final approval to Enron's project, Lay's company gave $100,000 to the President's party. Enron denies that its gift was repayment for Clinton's attention, and White House special counsel **LANNY DAVIS** says McLarty acted out of concern for a major U.S. investment overseas.

McLarty

Nevertheless, there does seem to be a McLarty pattern. At Clinton's request, he met with international oil consultant **ROGER TAMRAZ** and asked the Energy Department if the Administration could not be more supportive of his Caspian Sea pipeline proposal (Tamraz' contribution: $200,000). It was McLarty who directed a White House lawyer to query the Justice Department about a case protested by **VANCE OPPERMAN,** head of a legal publishing house (contribution: $350,000). The counselor arranged a White House meeting for Miami computer executive **MARK JIMENEZ** to discuss political unrest in an important Latin American market (contribution: $325,000). And last week the Washington *Post* reported that McLarty helped get a Clinton audience for Federal Express chairman **FRED SMITH** and his concerns about Japanese trade practices. Contribution: $525,000. Davis says McLarty acted "appropriately" in every case. —*By Michael Weisskopf/Washington*

DIPLOMACY

Madeleine Plans to Tell Them Where to Get Off

Albright

CALL HER A SCOLD, BUT IF Israeli Prime Minister **BENJAMIN NETANYAHU** and P.L.O. leader **YASSER ARAFAT** are still refusing to get off the dime on peace talks by the time she arrives in the Middle East next month, Secretary of State **MADELEINE ALBRIGHT** plans to give them the not-so-diplomatic treatment she's becoming famous for: a blunt talking-to and a rap on the knuckles. Washington is frustrated with the game of diplomatic chicken that both sides have been playing. In several major speeches, Albright plans to lay out "what road they're headed down" if the talks remain deadlocked, says an official, and "why if they don't change we can't be expected to change things for them." —*By Douglas Waller/Washington*

HOLLYWOOD

Author! Author! Eisner's Disappearing Act

Eisner

WHAT PROVOKES MORE conspiracy theories than a Mel Gibson summer movie? Last week's announcement that publication of Disney chairman **MICHAEL EISNER's** autobiography is being postponed "indefinitely" by Random House. The book's planned October release just happens to be a month before the trial date set for former Disney movie chief **JEFFREY KATZENBERG's** lawsuit against Disney. Katzenberg's attorney won a discovery motion to get all transcripts, notes and computer disks used for Eisner's book that pertain to his client, but so far those materials have not turned up. A Disney spokesperson denies any link between the delay and the suit, adding that despite word the manuscript has been completed, Eisner's book is "still a work in progress." —*By Jeffrey Ressner/Los Angeles*

Katzenberg

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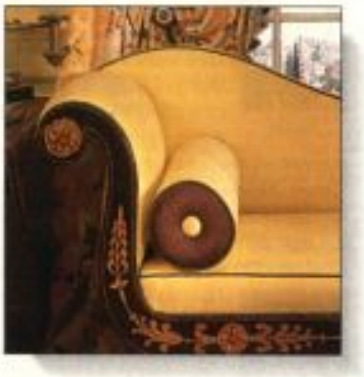

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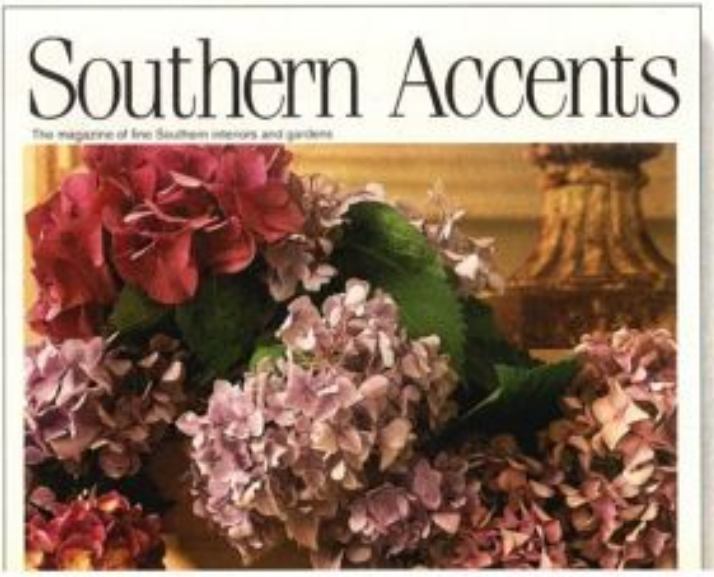
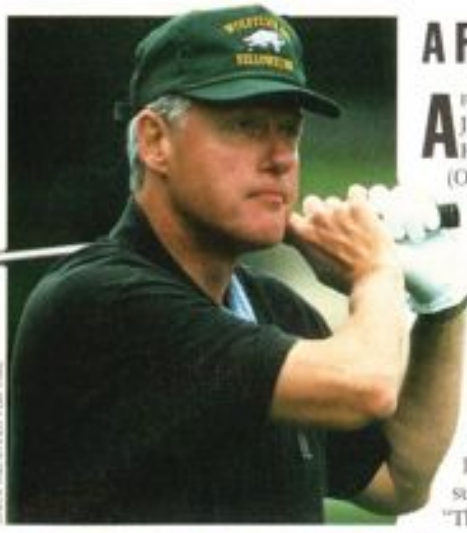




A Free Golf Lesson (Well, $2.95) for the Prez

AFTER SCORING A NEAR BEST 79 (VERNON Jordan *swears* it) at the Vineyard's Farm Neck Golf Club on Monday (O.K., he did take three swings on the first hole, but they were practice drives, *really*), President Clinton doesn't seem to need much help. But as Americans, we want a President who plays the best darn game of golf possible, so TIME called in some experts for their advice. Below, Claude ("Butch") Harmon Jr.—famed swing doctor to Tiger Woods, Greg Norman and Davis Love III—gives his detailed suggestions for the presidential stroke. "The President has a decent swing. If he had more time to practice, it would be better," says Harmon. "I'm sure his swing is going to be better in four years." CBS golf commentator Gary McCord offers a similar critique to the First Golfer: strengthen your grip, swing more outside and keep your left heel down in the backswing. "Nureyev didn't get on his toes this much," says McCord. Sometimes, you see, a golf coach has to give tough love. If Clinton could just keep that heel down, McCord adds, "it would stop his Big Bubba turn." —***By Joel Stein***

Harmon with pupil

THE BACKSWING
The first thing I noticed about his swing is how much rotation there is in his left arm on the backswing, taking the club head too far inside. It also appears he has raised his upper body on the take-away.

THE HIP TURN
A good full-shoulder turn shows good flexibility. I'd like to see his left heel flatter on the ground, a more restricted hip turn and his weight staying more inside his right foot.

TOP OF THE SWING
Because of the backswing, the right arm gets too far behind him, which puts his arms too close to the top of his body. A shorter arm swing coupled with his great shoulder turn will give the President more power and control.

THE DOWNSWING
I like the way the club is lagging behind the hands and shoulder rotation. However, the left heel is still off the ground. This means the weight transfer did not start the downswing.

THE CONTACT POINT
I like the way the right foot is staying down through impact, but the lower body (knees and hips) does not rotate to the left enough. This means his arms and hands are outracing his body.

THE FOLLOW-THROUGH
The weight is nicely onto the left foot. The belt buckle is completely facing the target. The shoulders are facing well left of the target.

HEALTH REPORT

THE GOOD NEWS

BEFORE THE FALL Half of nursing-home residents take a spill each year. But common-sense safety measures such as lowering bedside access and using wheelchair seat belts can help cut harmful falls by 50%.

DON'T WORRY, BE SPOTLESS New findings indicate that women vaccinated against rubella, or German measles, commonly a cause of birth defects, do not, as previously suspected, have an increased risk of chronic arthritis.

NOT BAD TO THE BONE For decades women who breast-fed their infants were urged to supplement their diet with calcium to protect against bone loss. A new study says they don't need to.

Sources: Journal of the A.M.A. (2), New England Journal of Medicine

THE BAD NEWS

CAREFUL WHOM YOU LIVE WITH Nondrinkers living with abusers of alcohol face almost twice the normal risk of being violently killed. People who don't use illicit drugs but live with a drug abuser are at more than 11 times the normal risk of being murdered.

BUT NOT A DROP TO DRINK Many mothers of infants don't know that it might be dangerous to give their babies water regularly in addition to breast milk or formula. Infants are unable to filter water properly through their systems.

BLOOD MAY BE THICKER A study of college students shows 21% reported physical, and 32% emotional, abuse by a sibling.

Sources: Journal of the A.M.A., Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine, American Psychological Assn. rptg.

MILESTONES

DIED. AKIL AL-JUNDI, 56, onetime Harlem street thug who was the lead plaintiff in a class-action lodged by mistreated Attica prisoners and who later became a passionate and respected legal advocate for young criminals; of complications from diabetes; in New York City.

DIED. MARIA ROSA HENSON, 69, the first Filipina to reveal that she had served as a sex slave for Japanese soldiers during World War II; of a heart attack; in Manila. One of 46 "comfort women" who filed suit against Japan in 1993, Henson was among the few who accepted compensation from a private fund and a letter of apology from Japan's Prime Minister.

DIED. BURNUM BURNUM, 61, quixotic Aboriginal activist who once staked claim to England atop the cliffs of Dover to protest the English settlement of Australia; of a heart attack; in Woronora, Australia. One of the 100,000 Aboriginal children forcibly taken from their parents and known as the "stolen generation," he adopted his great-grandfather's name, which means "great warrior."

DIED. JAMES STARBUCK, 85, pioneering Emmy Award–winning TV choreographer; in Beverly Hills, Calif. A ballet dancer by training, Starbuck gained prominence and a larger audience choreographing dance numbers for such stalwart programs as *Your Show of Shows, Sing Along with Mitch* and *The Andy Williams Show.*

DIED. LEO JAFFE, 88, successful Columbia Pictures chairman who helped steer the studio past the rough shoals of a 1970s financial scandal involving Columbia's president; in New York City. Hits during his tenure included *Kramer vs. Kramer* and *Close Encounters of the Third Kind.*

DIED. NORRIS BRADBURY, 88, top physicist and for 25 years the head of the Los Alamos National Laboratory weapons-research center; in Los Alamos, N.M. A veteran of the Manhattan Project, where he helped assemble the first atom bomb, he built Los Alamos into a formidable facility that developed the first thermonuclear weapons.

NUMBERS

25 million Pounds of beef recalled by Hudson Foods last week

49 million Pounds of beef consumed by Americans every day

1 Number of women who left Virginia Military Institute four days after registration

16 Number of men who left the campus after the same amount of time

62% Percentage of stories on poor people in TIME, *Newsweek* and *U.S. News & World Report* that were illustrated with photos of African Americans

29% Percentage of poor Americans who are black

$36,000 Average annual pension that a UPS driver with 30 years of service will receive under the new Teamster contract

$542,506 Annual pension former UPS CEO Kent Nelson received when he retired last January after 30 years with the company

BOB CARNELLY FOR TIME

Sources: Associated Press, National Cattlemen's Beef Association, WB, *Public Opinion Quarterly*, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, United Parcel Service

TIME CAPSULE

Do-nothing vacations are nothing new for Presidents. Neither is the holiday celebrity drop-by. So lie back and read TIME*'s first presidential vacation report, Sept. 1, 1924, on* **CALVIN COOLIDGE**

INTERNATIONAL NEWS PHOTOS

Thomas A. Edison, Henry Ford, Harvey Firestone and the latter's son Russell motored into Plymouth [Vt.] and stopped at the Coolidge farmhouse. The President took them through the local cheese factory, of which his father is part owner, and gave Mr. Ford a sap bucket of pine with ash hoops, capacity 16 quarts, which had been made for and used by John Coolidge, a great-great-grandfather of the President, who died in 1822. Everybody's picture was taken ... In a thunderstorm, lightning struck near the Coolidge farmhouse. It got into the headlines ... The President at one time, his son John at another, pitched horseshoes ... Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge walked out and stood under the shade of maple trees, while a long line of neighbors formed, had their hands shaken and received a few words each, depending on the degree of their acquaintanceship ... [At his cousin's home, the President] put on a pair of overalls, removed his collar and tie, loaded a hay wagon. Pictures were then taken.

By Kathleen Adams, Kathleen Hirce, Nadya Lahl, Jamie Malanowski, Elizabeth Rudolph, Alain L. Sanders and Gabriel Snyder

Good Cop, Bad Cop

Headlines about brutality have overshadowed the real news: more cities are reining in police misbehavior

By RICHARD LACAYO

POLICE BRUTALITY WORKS ONLY in the dark. The sadistic assault on Abner Louima, the Haitian immigrant who was allegedly sodomized with a toilet-plunger handle by New York City police, was supposed to be confined to a station-house bathroom. But now that the attack is a public outrage—his injuries took him to the hospital, and from there to newspaper front pages—much more is at stake than just the reputation of Brooklyn's 70th Precinct, where four officers face charges. All around the country,

NEW TACTICS Los Angeles police recruits, at a 1996 graduation ceremony, have undergone new use-of-force training

the aggressive, "zero tolerance" policing strategy—which has contributed to New York's plummeting crime rate and is being imitated in other cities—is now getting a second look.

All but career criminals are happy with the nationwide drop in such crimes as murder, rape and assault. But the Louima attack, which is also an assault, has citizens wondering whether one kind of public order has been achieved at the cost of another. In short, is America's crackdown on crime bringing with it an increase in police brutality? The best answer, in most cities, is probably not—though harassment and violence against minorities remains endemic in some quarters. "This is a major problem in this country, particularly in urban areas," says Norman Siegel, executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union. In truth, no one keeps reliable national statistics. And local claims are suspect. A decline in complaints to local police review boards doesn't necessarily prove that there are fewer occurrences; critics say that such complaints in New York are down because abused citizens have given up. Despite more than 16,000 complaints against New York cops since 1993, only 180 officers have been disciplined, most of them with just a lecture or the loss of a vacation day.

But New York is not America. In fact, several police departments that entered the 1990s with a reputation as out-of-control head bangers, including Los Angeles and New Orleans, have turned a corner. That's because cities have learned to simultaneously provide effective police training, install a credible oversight authority, develop better relations with the people they serve and send a clear message to cops that abuses won't be tolerated.

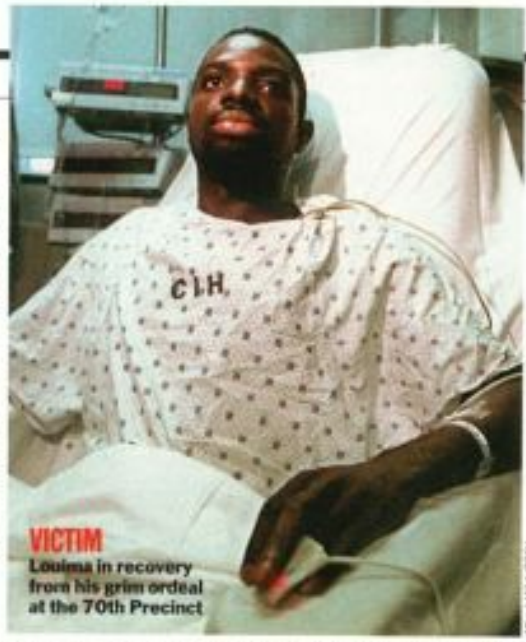
It's a lesson learned the hard way. Six years after the Rodney King beating, Los Angeles is policed very differently. The L.A.P.D. has shown impressive progress. Its percentage of white officers has decreased from 61.3% in March '91 to 50% in July '97, producing a rank and file less likely to see a minority community as a hostile planet. The proportion of female officers, whom studies show are less prone to abusive behavior, has increased from 13.3% to 17.4% in the same time period. Citizen complaints are monitored by a new office of inspector general. "It's quite a different face on the Los Angeles police department," says Edith Pérez, president of the city's new police commission, a civilian body that oversees the 9,400-member department. Last Friday the city swore in a new police chief, Bernard Parks, an African-American veteran of the force who prom-

OUTRAGE New Yorkers protest a savage assault, allegedly at the hands of Brooklyn cops

TONY DAVIS—SIPA FOR TIME

ised to "provide a better service to the citizens."

What constitutes effective oversight of that service remains a big question. As a means for exposing and punishing police misconduct, civilian review boards have a mixed reputation. Many have no subpoena power and meager investigative staff, which leaves them powerless to get to the bottom of cases. While the New York board is supposed to be made up entirely of civilians, a majority of its members are former law-enforcement officials, prosecutors and lawyers. "What is needed is an independent board of civilians who are trained in investigating complaints," says N.Y.C.L.U. head Siegel.



VICTIM
Louima in recovery from his grim ordeal at the 70th Precinct

In May, a voter referendum approved just that kind of arrangement for Pittsburgh, Pa., but not before a prolonged local struggle, federal intervention and one highly publicized death nearby. Critics of the department say that by the late 1980s, police were out of control. "They were taking people off the street with absolutely no due process and throwing them in jail," says A.C.L.U. attorney Timothy O'Brien. At the same time, virtually every complaint that came before the department's internal-affairs division was dismissed.

Matters came to a head two years ago with the killing of Jonny Gammage, a cousin of Ray Seals, then star defensive end of the Pittsburgh Steelers. Gammage, 31, was driving Seals' Jaguar through a mostly white suburban neighborhood when he was stopped by police, ostensibly for driving erratically. After an officer knocked a cellular phone from Gamm hand—he later claimed he thou was a gun—officers pinned mage face down on the pave He later died of suffocation. three of the five suburban of present went to trial. One wa quitted of involuntary homici an all-white jury. The case a the other two resulted in a mis

Earlier this year the U.S partment of Justice entered i consent decree with the ci Pittsburgh in which the polic partment agreed to a litany of procedures, including strict mentation of the use of force tensive new training and the pointment of an outside au with access to police discipl records. The new Citizen I Review Board will have the p to conduct its own investigations subpoena witnesses.

Several police departments, incl New York's, have also begun trying to tify problem officers early. That has be important reform in New Orleans, w the police department has come a lon from October 1994, when Officer Davis ordered a lethal hit on citizen Groves for filing a brutality com

A Veteran Chief: Too Many Cops Think It's a War

By JOSEPH D. MCNAMARA

IN THE WAKE OF THE VIOLENT ABUSE OF POLICE AUTHORITY IN New York City, one question stands out: How can this happen?

One answer is that the nature of police misconduct, if not the volume, has changed. In the past, brutality frequently took the form of a cop retaliating against someone trying to harm him. Often it went unnoted. Today there is frequently an element of police gangsterism. Small groups of police officers share a fermenting contempt for the people they encounter. Rogue cops band together and cover one another's crimes. When all this unravels in public, it seems as if entire cadres are corrupt.

This wouldn't happen if some cops didn't believe they had a mandate for such behavior. Even though the rate of serious crime in the U.S. has fallen to levels not seen since the early 1970s, public fear of crime has reached an apex. TV transmits vivid pictures of actual violence into the nation's living rooms on a daily basis in more and more graphic detail. Politicians respond to the mounting public fear with declarations of war on drugs and crime that resonate with voters, from presidential to local elections. They also play well to the police culture. As a result, powerful police unions endorsed mayors Rudolph Giuliani in New York and Richard Riordan in Los Angeles. The la national police group supported President Clinton fo election after he promised federal funding for more cops blazing war against drugs. In such an atmosphere it is easy cept the notion that tough cops prevent crime.

Giuliani and the two police commissioners of his admin tion, William Bratton and Howard Safir, have argued strongl vigorous police action against so-called quality-of-life viol has cut murders in half and greatly reduced other violent cr Under the New York style of policing, which has spread to dozen other cities, police officers stop and question people and penalize those who commit such minor violations as rid bicycle on the sidewalk and urinating in public. If a person able to provide photo identification, he or she is taken to th tion, searched, fingerprinted and possibly detained.

Before the Rodney King beating, when Los Angeles practiced their own style of macho in-your-face policing, did not decline. But when, as a result of widespread and criticism in the King case, the L.A.P.D. retreated from suc gressive policing, crime did dip. Crime also dropped in practicing community policing, which I define as a partne effort with neighborhood groups in solving such proble noisy bars, crack houses and prostitution. As police chief years in San Jose, Calif., I saw this approach succeed times where indiscriminate crackdowns had failed. San Jos came the safest large city in America, while maintaining e lent police relations with its citizens, most of whom were bers of minority groups.

against him. On the same day Groves was killed, Richard Pennington was sworn in across town as the new superintendent of police. With the city's reputation in free fall, Pennington moved quickly to replace the department's discredited internal-affairs division with a more independent public-integrity division and to ban controversial restraining tactics such as choke holds and hog-tying.

Pennington also established an early-warning system that flags the records of cops who have drawn more than one complaint. Those officers get 40 hours of training in everything from their choice of words when making an arrest to the correct way to secure handcuffs. Says Pennington: "We jump on the problem and address it immediately."

"Less than 5% of all cops constitute the 'bad' element," says Ron Hampton, a retired Washington police officer who now heads the National Black Police Association. "But if the other 95% stand around and do and say nothing, that is where the real problem lies." The code of silence is formidable. For two days after Louima was assaulted in New York, no one in the 70th Precinct said anything about the incident. And even a department willing to act against bad cops is thwarted by police unions and civil service rules that allow officers to go over the heads of supervisors trying to discipline them. Boston police commissioner Paul Evans has complained that many of the officers he attempts to penalize for misconduct successfully appeal their punishments before the state's civil service commission.

Two weeks ago, however, a judge in Massachusetts' highest court provided police throughout the state with a compelling incentive to behave. He ruled that municipalities don't have to indemnify officers who break the law in pursuit of their duties. Says Boston police department spokeswoman Margot Hill: "[The city] can step back and say, 'You're on your own, kid.'"

The Louima case comes at the very moment when police departments around the country are fascinated by a crime-fighting strategy that New York's Mayor Rudolph Giuliani credits for much of his city's remarkable drop in crime. The zero-tolerance policy encourages police to focus on quality-of-life violations—public drinking, lewd behavior, loud music—as a means to discourage more serious crimes. The idea is that when left untreated, small disorders breed larger ones. The policy also goes by the name "broken windows," after the idea that one broken window on a street will encourage people to break more of them. Along with New York, such cities as Cleveland, Ohio, Milwaukee, Wis., and St. Louis, Mo., have adopted the approach.

BRIAN SNYDER—REUTERS FOR TIME

Community cops: Boston police run a summer gang-resistance program for kids

During my years as a police chief, I found that police misconduct often had its roots in subtle indications by supervisors to officers that the sort of "extralegal" tactics common to quality-of-life policing were acceptable. Cops in minority neighborhoods would detain, question and push around people on the street without reason. If a young man asserted his legal right to leave, cops "kicked ass." Inevitably a number of officers felt justified in using illegal and at times fatal force. It was constantly necessary to emphasize to the officers that we were peace officers, servants of the community—not soldiers in a war against crime and drugs. Cities in free nations will never reflect the orderliness of Berlin under the Nazis or Moscow under the communists. In America police methods must comply with the law and community standards. They must not arise from a rigid concept of public order formulated within the police culture.

Many of the current brutality cases show officers in an almost maniacal rage. The message of politicians to police that they are soldiers in a war may be driving these angry and violent expressions of contempt. It is common in war to dehumanize the enemy. And all wars produce atrocities.

In the end, it is not tough cops who prevent crime; it is citizens' respect for the law. And these brutality cases do incalculable damage to police credibility with poor and minority citizens—those most in need of protection and without whose cooperation the police cannot be effective. We need to impress upon cops, in New York and everywhere else, that a free society is directed by its citizens. ■

Joseph D. McNamara, a research fellow at the Hoover Institution, served as police chief of San Jose, Calif., after retiring from the N.Y.P.D.

Critics of the strategy say it encourages cops to sweep neighborhoods and harass ordinary citizens for minor offenses and opens the way to an us-vs.-them mentality. George Kelling, a Rutgers University professor who helped develop the idea, says it has gone awry in some places; it was intended to be carried out in the context of a larger strategy of community policing, the widely popular approach in which cops get out of squad cars to involve themselves in community problems. "Zero tolerance and 'sweeps' are not part of my vocabulary," says Kelling. There's plainly some tension between the confrontations required by quality-of-life enforcement and the kind of cooperation between cops and locals that community policing is intended to promote. How to resolve that is still a work in progress. "There is clearly a right and a wrong way to do broken windows," says Indianapolis, Ind., Mayor Stephen Goldsmith, whose city started adopting the strategy five years ago.

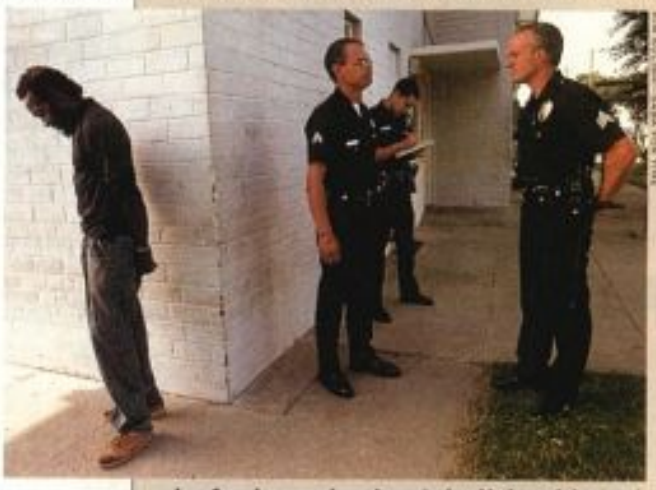
In the end, none of the institutional machinery to discourage brutality works without a clear message from the top that bad cops are bad news. New York's Giuliani may have sent out the wrong signal even before he was elected. While still a candidate, he addressed a wild demonstration of 10,000 out-of-uniform officers who assembled outside city hall to protest the decision by then Mayor David Dinkins to establish the city's civilian review board. After taking office, Giuliani was repeatedly accused of dragging his feet on hiring investigators for the board. Last year, when he tried to cut a fourth of the investigative staff, the city council said no.

An effective board is still a lot cheaper than an out-of-control police force. Louima, the victim in the latest assault, announced plans last week to file a $55 million lawsuit against the city. Though in the past Giuliani has defended officers accused of egregious violence, in this episode he opted swiftly for the victim. He also announced plans for six months of town meetings between New Yorkers and every one of the city's 38,000 officers. Maybe all that talk could have been avoided if the cops had earlier heard a clearer statement about brutality from the mayor's office. —***Reported by Jyl Benson/New Orleans, James L. Graff/Chicago, Margot Hornblower/Los Angeles, Elaine Rivera/New York and Tom Witkowski/Boston***

In Los Angeles, a New Era

THE ENDURING IMAGE OF THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT—COPS whaling away with nightsticks at a prostrate victim—was engraved on the nation's retina by the Rodney King beating in 1991. Greg Dossey's job for the past few years has been to reverse not just that image but the reality behind it as well. His efforts, along with some department-wide soul-searching, are paying off. There were 583 misconduct claims against Los Angeles police officers last year, about half the number recorded a decade earlier. Sixteen cases made it to court—by far the lowest number since 1980.

Dossey helped bring that about by initiating a massive retraining of the L.A.P.D. rank and file. The 25-year veteran officer converted 8,000 use-of-force reports into a statistical database, which he then used to re-create a blow-by-blow account of prototypical police altercations. With that information in hand, the L.A.P.D. assembled a panel of experts who spent five years testing new, custom-tailored apprehension techniques.



Los Angeles cops have been trained in less violent and more effective ways to stop suspects and run checks

Now 100 officers are retrained each week, with each officer required to come back for a two-day refresher every 18 months, beginning in 1998. Physical trainers and martial-arts experts regard the program so highly that even the Navy Seals send officers to it. Dossey calls it "the most ambitious arrest-control training program you'll find."

At the department's stone-pillared training academy, guidance on use of force comes from a cadre of eight instructors rather than the plethora of training officers used in the past. After the Rodney King incident, the brass discovered that cops on the street could not even agree on whether the officers involved in the beating were following official procedure. "The idea," says Charles Binse, a department commander, "is to teach from the same book."

Dossey's research revealed that in two-thirds of altercations, the officer and the suspect ended up wrestling on the ground; previous training methods had presumed upright resistance. The revised training curriculum emphasizes ground fighting, joint locks and dodging punches and kicks. An officer's initial attempt to grasp a suspect's arm has been replaced with the more flexible "C grip," a loose grab that does not tend to provoke an angry response. They learn to wait for backup so they can use "team takedowns" to apprehend a suspect more easily. Recruits are taught how to "talk someone into jail," says Sandy Jo MacArthur, the department's human-relations sergeant.

If those methods fail, other options range from chemical sprays to shotguns that fire beanbags. And the use of such impact devices as batons has dropped from more than 1,000 incidents 10 years ago to just 63 last year. "The side-handle baton is so heavily associated with the King incident that they just don't want to be caught using it," says Randy Minini, a sergeant in charge of physical training. "Use of force has become the most controversial aspect of police work."

Some older officers dismiss the retraining as a p.r. stunt. But the statistics show there can be a morning after that terrible night of the batons. —***By Dan Cray***

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The Way It Should Be.

A TIME BO

The serenity of a small, close-knit New Hampshire town

A SECRET ARSENAL Drega, top, had burned down his own house. But police were fearful of triggering a booby trap when searching his barn, so they set it afire, right. In the ruins, they found pipe bombs and armor-piercing ammunition

FROM TOP: AP; SID DAVIS—SABA FOR TIME; JIM COLE—AP

By STEVE WULF COLEBROOK

THE AUG. 20, 1997, EDITION of the Colebrook, N.H., weekly newspaper, the *News and Sentinel* ("Independent but Not Neutral"), is filled with the details and delights of North Country life and small-town journalism. A piece on the upcoming Moose Festival invites "moose-minded people" to come forward for the Mock Moose Parade on Friday night. There is a captivating photograph of a boy who won the Kids Fishing Derby. Among the many stories written by Dennis Joos is a feature on the discovery of a vintage sign that puts neighboring Clarksville on the 45th parallel, halfway between the North Pole and the equator.

But the charms of Colebrook are made excruciatingly painful by the main story in the *News and Sentinel*, an account written on deadline under the most difficult circumstances imaginable. FOUR GUNNED DOWN IN COLEBROOK; EDITOR, LAWYER, TWO OFFICERS DEAD reads the banner headline over this lead by John Harrigan: "It was a crime of unbelievable proportions that left at least five people dead, a newspaper and a police fraternity in shock and a community stunned to its core." On the afternoon of Aug. 19, Carl Drega, a loner with a murderous grudge and an AR-15 assault rifle, gunned down New Hampshire state troopers Scott Phillips and Les Lord, stole Phillips' police cruiser, then drove to the newspaper building at 1 Bridge Street, where he shot and killed Vickie Bunnell, an attorney and part-time judge whose office was in the building, and Joos, the co-editor of the paper. Before the terror ended with the death of Drega four hours later, he had burned down his home in Columbia, N.H.—on property later found to contain a bomb factory—and wounded four other police officers.

His is the story of a madman who snuffed out the lives of four treasured members of a peaceful community. "God love these people as their families and their towns did," Harrigan, publisher of the *News and Sentinel*, wrote in an editorial that night. "And God help us all deal with what has happened, and remember those fine and cherished faces, and their smiles." But it is also the story of a small world of heroes. Drega, at every turn in his rampage, encountered ordinary people—and even a dog—who tried to stop him and save lives. As the sound of gunfire dies out, their courage will linger.

Colebrook, just 10 miles south of the Canadian border, is a town of 2,500 people, almost all of whom are friendly, almost all of whom are reserved. It is a town that pops up periodically in the national news: this is where Harry K. Thaw was captured after murdering Stanford White in 1906; this is where millionaire murderer Christopher Wilder killed himself in 1984 after being cornered by police; east of town in Dixville Notch is where the nation's first votes are cast every four years. Ordinarily, though, the biggest events in town are the Blessing of the Bikes in the spring and the Moose Festival at the end of August.

The *News and Sentinel* has been chronicling Colebrook since the paper was established in 1870. Fred and Esther Harrigan, John's parents, ran the paper for many years. For several years after John bought the Coös County *Democrat* in Lancaster, 30 miles south of Colebrook, he competed with his father. When Fred, who was also a lawyer and judge, died in 1992, John took over the *News and Sentinel*, and Bunnell, a local girl who had returned to Colebrook after becoming an attorney, moved into Fred's old law office.

In Colebrook everybody knows everybody. Because the town hall is across the street from the newspaper office, rare was the day that Bunnell or Joos would not wave to troopers Phillips or Lord, whose work often intersected

ION

MB EXPLODES

is shattered when the local crank becomes the demon next door

NEIGHBORS AND VICTIMS Vickie Bunnell and Dennis Joos, below left and right, worked next door to each other. When Bunnell saw Drega approaching, she pushed her assistant out to safety and ran to the paper but was shot soon after screaming a warning

theirs. John Harrigan and Bunnell dated for many years. John was, in fact, supposed to go fishing with Vickie's father last Tuesday afternoon.

Everybody knew Carl Drega as well—and knew enough to avoid him. A carpenter who did occasional work at the nearby Vermont Yankee nuclear-power facility, Drega, 62, had been making trouble for years, usually over his property rights. Bunnell ran afoul of Drega a few years ago when she was serving as one of Columbia's three selectmen. He once warned her off his homestead by firing a gun over her head. Bunnell became so concerned over his open threats that she started carrying a handgun in her purse—something she hated herself for doing despite her love of hunting.

Her worst fears were realized on Aug. 19. At about 2:45 p.m., Phillips decided to cite Drega for the large rust holes in his red truck, parked at LaPerle's IGA Supermarket north of town. Drega got out of the pickup truck and shot Phillips with the AR-15. Lord, who had followed Phillips into the lot, was shot getting out of his cruiser, first from a distance, then at closer range. Phillips, who was wounded, tried to climb an embankment, but Drega returned and shot him several more times with a 9-mm pistol.

After taking Phillips' bulletproof vest and car, Drega drove downtown and slammed on the brakes in front of the building at 1 Bridge Street. When Bunnell spotted Drega's familiar checked shirt and the rifle at the foyer door, she pushed her secretary out the back and ran through the adjacent newspaper office, shouting, "It's Drega! He's got a gun!" The precious seconds Bunnell expended warning others may have cost her her life. Drega had gone around to the back door, and he shot her in the back as she was fleeing.

Joos, a man who would carry a spider outside rather than kill it, tried to tackle the 6-ft. 3-in., 240-lb. Drega. But the gunman shook him off as they struggled on the hood of a car, then shot him several times. Drega got back into the cruiser and sat parked in front of the police station for several minutes. The police officers were all up at the supermarket, responding to the first shootings. Next on Drega's hit list was another Columbia selectman, Kenneth Parkhurst; Drega kicked down the door to Parkhurst's house and found nobody home. He returned to his own home and set it afire with diesel fuel he had purchased that day. Next Drega drove across the Connecticut River into Vermont, where he shot at a New Hampshire fish-and-game officer, Wayne Saunders. Fortunately, the bullet hit Saunders' badge.

Drega pulled the cruiser off the road near Dennis Pond in Brunswick, Vt. The cruiser was spotted by a farmer, who alerted police. As several officers approached the car at around 6 p.m., one of their police dogs sensed something up in the hills, and the dog's handler yelled, "Ambush! Hit the dirt!" Just then Drega began firing, wounding a New Hampshire state trooper in the thigh. The area was so isolated and wooded that the officers could not radio for help right away. Before backup could arrive, Drega shot a Border Patrol agent and a Vermont state trooper. Finally, at about 6:50, during a fire fight with more than 20 police officers, Drega was killed by a police bullet through his mouth. Two days later, police discovered an arsenal of 86 pipe bombs, half a

The NEWS and SENTINEL

Four Gunned Down In Colebrook; Editor, Lawyer, Two Officers Dead

TRIBUTE: The paper got the story of Joos' death into the edition he had been preparing

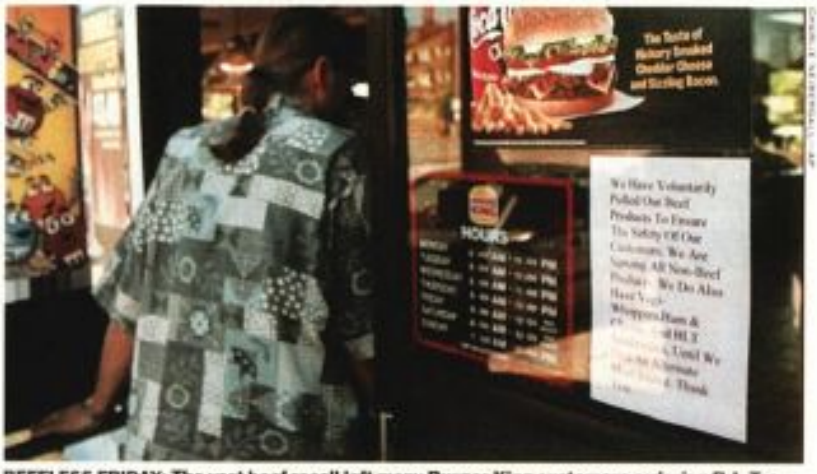
dozen rifles, and explosives and projectile casings for a grenade launcher in the ashes of his home.

When the shooting began, staff members at the *News and Sentinel* were putting their latest issue to bed, and Harrigan was on his way back from Lancaster, where he had been filling in on that paper for a staff member whose mother had died. "I heard the whole thing unfolding on my police radio," recalls Harrigan. "At one point I was on the car phone to the office manager, and I said, 'I fear the worst.' And he said, 'It is the worst.'" When Harrigan arrived back at 1 Bridge Street, he tried to restore order to chaos, at the same time comforting a staff in shock and blanketing his own feelings. "That despicable man—I cannot even say his name—killed four of my friends, including the heart and soul of my newspaper. But I was not going to let him stop us from publishing. And with help from some other friends—the local photo shop, the boyfriend of one of my reporters, a former staffer who offered his help—we somehow put out a paper."

In an editorial Harrigan wrote that evening, he apologized to his readers: "We'll do a better job with the loss and what this has all meant in next week's paper. Right now it's just too much, and getting the paper out is all we can manage." They managed beautifully. Phillips, who leaves a wife and two young children, was remembered as "one of our all-time favorite troopers, cowlick and all." Lord, who leaves a wife and two boys, was "a great guy with a landmark laugh who was about the most likable guy around." Joos, a husband and father who once studied for the priesthood and had just sold a novel, was a "newspaperman's newspaperman who loved rural and small-town life." And in the last line of the main story: Bunnell "leaves a wide extended family of people who simply thought she was the best." After all that had happened that day, the *News and Sentinel* went to press half an hour late.

In the days that followed the tragedy, there were signs that Colebrook was trying to cope. Black ribbons were hung from the banners in town that say COLEBROOK WELCOMES YOU. Up at the Balsams, the resort in Dixville Notch, guests were graciously asked for their patience as the staff tried to deal with the "terrible tragedy." And almost by way of apology, a sign on Route 3 read THE MOOSE FESTIVAL HAS BEEN CANCELED.

There is no way for Colebrook to replace quickly four such important people. But as the local paper showed by carrying on that night, there is a way to honor them. ■



BEEFLESS FRIDAY: The vast beef recall left many Burger King customers ordering B.L.T.s

An Inedible Beef Stew

The largest recall of contaminated hamburger meat raises troubling questions about food safety

ON JULY 3, WHILE CAMPING WITH HER family in New Mexico, 12-year-old Nicole Schlegelmilch ate a bad burger. Six days later she was in an emergency room back home in Denver, cramping, dehydrated and passing blood. By July 11, as she began to recover, doctors still wondered just what had hit her.

Last week, as a meat-loving nation watched the largest beef recall in history, everyone knew the culprit: a lethal strain of the bacterium *Escherichia coli*. The bug causes 20,000 infections a year in the U.S., most because of undercooked beef. The typical result is excruciating gastrointestinal distress. But for a few unlucky souls though—usually young children and the elderly—the consequences can be dire, even fatal.

The Colorado outbreak began in early June, when a young food-poisoning sufferer gave what he considered to be a suspicious beef patty to county health officials near his Pueblo home. By mid-August, at least 14 more cases—including Schlegelmilch's—had cropped up statewide, all traceable to patties prepared at a Columbus, Neb., meat-processing plant owned by Hudson Foods of Rogers, Ark. The contamination probably originated at one of the slaughterhouses that supplies the Nebraska plant, but U.S. Department of Agriculture investigators found extensive problems at the plant, including the practice of tossing one day's leftover raw beef into the next day's batch. In response to heightening USDA pressure, Hudson last week closed the plant, pending safety upgrades, and expanded to 25 million lbs. its recall of possibly tainted beef.

Might there be more victims? No illnesses from Hudson products have yet appeared outside Colorado, but the company's patties sell nationwide. Among those who pulled Hudson from freezers and griddles were Wal-Mart, Safeway, Burger King and Boston Market; last Friday 700 Burger Kings had to offer BLTs and ham-and-cheese sandwiches instead of Whoppers.

The saga reignites old concerns about whether the government, apart from issuing warnings about cooking meat properly (160° for a standard patty), does enough to ensure food safety. Nicole Schlegelmilch got sick in early July, but, her mother Ann complains, "I didn't hear from the health department until Aug. 9." And the hospital epidemiologist said Nicole's illness was the first the hospital knew of an *E. coli* outbreak—although it had been several weeks since that suspect patty was turned in by the first victim. Why did officials take so long to interview *E. coli* victims, and why didn't hospitals know of the outbreak until long after it was identified?

Such questions led Schlegelmilch, a Denver receptionist, to join STOP (Safe Tables Our Priority), a Washington group for parents whose children have eaten tainted food. "I haven't purchased any ground beef," she says, "and I probably won't ever again." —***By Michael Krantz. With reporting by Dick Thompson/Washington***

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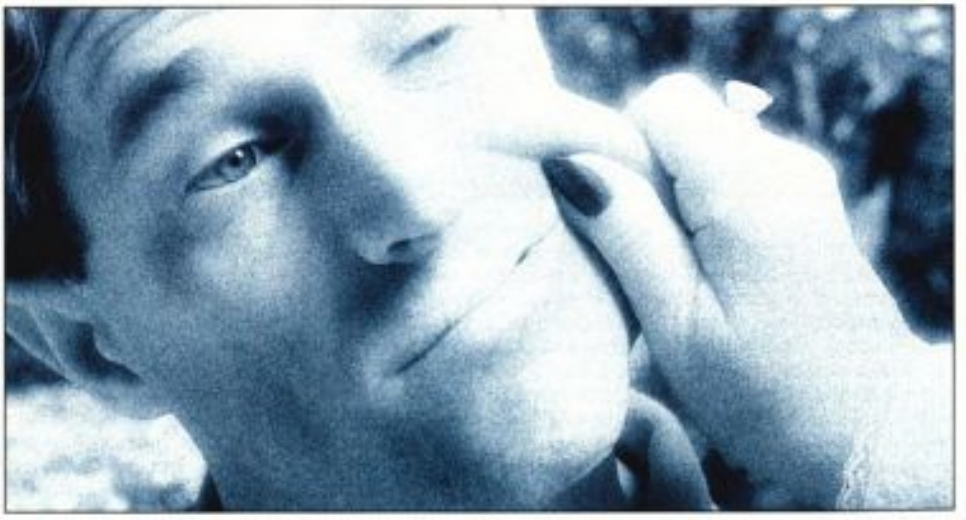

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W O R L D

AN AFRICAN FOR AFRICA

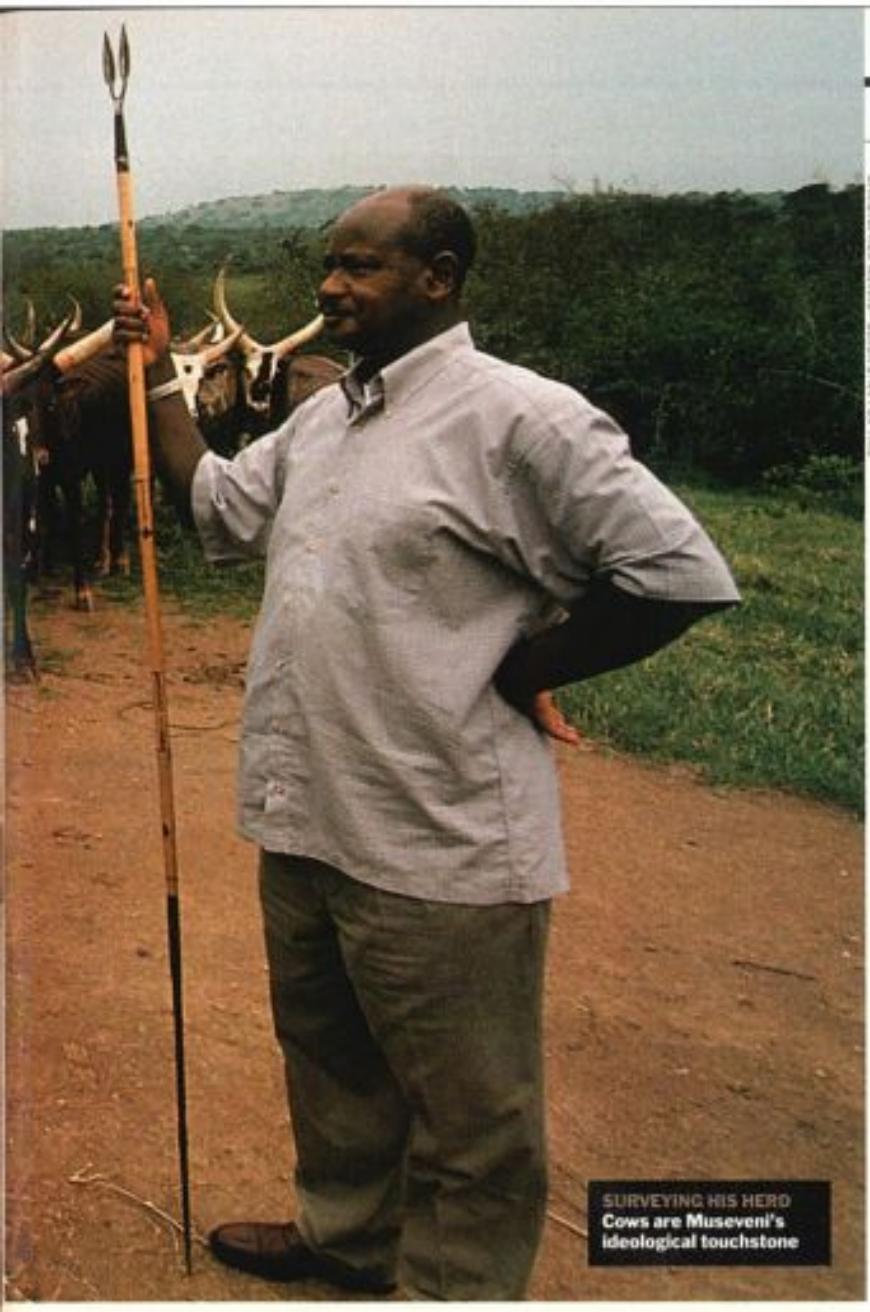
Herdsman and philosopher, Yoweri Museveni has revived Uganda and has big ideas for the continent

By JOHANNA MCGEARY

ON A CONTINENT NORMALLY CONsigned to the political and economic dustheap, Yoweri Museveni has amply demonstrated that he is something different. The President of Uganda, respected at home as Central Africa's intellectual compass and admired abroad as the harbinger of good news for a blighted region, has successfully resurrected his own benighted country and now fully intends to help neighboring leaders do the same for theirs. The secret? Things long deemed heretical there, like Africans taking charge of their own future, like the virtues of the free market, like a United States of Africa, like cows.

The cows are a constant touchstone for Museveni, the firm ground beneath a philosophy he believes can rescue Africa from chaos. So he often repairs to his cattle ranch in the green hills of Rwakitura where he grew up and where his father before him and his son after him tend the long-horned herds. As the cows file through the gate to the communal wateringhole, Museveni softly calls each by name. "This one is Gaju Ya Bihogo," he says. "That one is Kiremba Kya Ngabo. The gray one over there is descended from my grandfather's herd." Surveying the cattle with an expert eye, he asks his herdsman why one is limping, who is the mother of this young one. "Good cows," he says, "need good politics."

So do Africans. That is why Museveni invited himself this month to Kinshasa, capital of neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo, which was Zaïre until a few months ago. He was worried that Laurent Kabila, the rebel he helped to the country's presidency, was not making quick enough progress in restoring the ruined country. The meeting had all the ceremony of a summit, but it was really an opportunity for Museveni to give his friend some discreet but blunt advice. "They must start to move



SURVEYING HIS HERD
Cows are Museveni's ideological touchstone

here," said Museveni afterward. "People expect to see things happening. Kabila wants to help his people, so that's half the battle won. We can help with the rest."

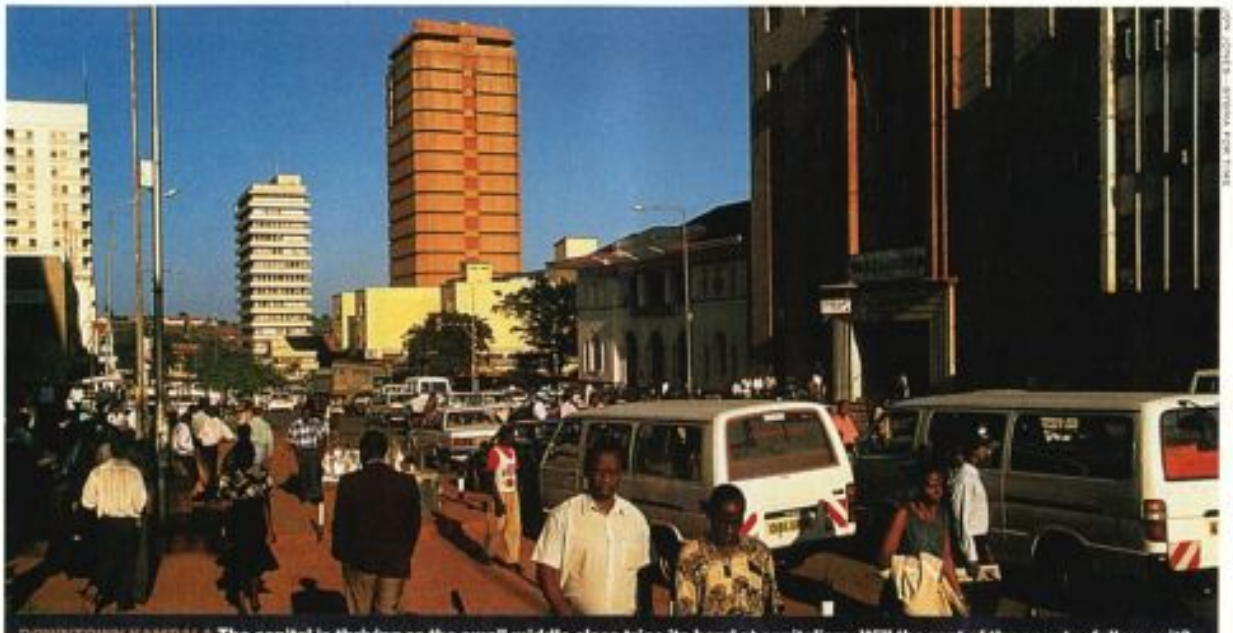
Uganda's leader is the brains and strategist of the entire region's new thinking. His odd coupling of outsize dreams and practical solutions has transformed his own blood-soaked nation into a model of economic advancement and stability, though hardly an American-style democracy. He believes the same African-style ideology can work just as well in the troubled lands of Congo, Rwanda and Sudan. But it is far from certain that what Museveni did in Uganda can be repeated elsewhere. As Museveni's confreres take power in the region—Kabila now rules Congo, guerrilla companion Paul Kagame is the authority to be reckoned with in Rwanda, old schoolmate John Garang is gaining ground in his long struggle to topple the Islamist regime in Sudan—the question is whether they will prove to be faithful disciples of the Museveni model or just younger versions of Africa's despotic Big Men.

Museveni himself seems to have few doubts. "Now Africa can start acting together," he says. "It is the most important time since the end of colonialism." Men he calls "African patriots" have come to power with "common aims, not just past personal connections." They are alike in their antipathy to corruption, their disgust with the old ways, their outrage at how badly their countries were run. And they all seem more concerned with how to promote social, economic and political progress than their predecessors ever were. Says a senior U.S. diplomat: "In comparison to what went before, they look damn good."

IF THEY TURN OUT TO BE AS EFFECTIVE as Museveni, they will be good for Africa. But the U.S. and Europe may not entirely like it. Museveni has thought deeply about how Africa can develop, and his view does not neatly fit the Western mold. At its most fundamental, Museveni's ideology is what he calls "Bantuphone," a term he coined loosely meaning made in Africa, not inherited from some colonial master. He wants Africans to look after their own destiny as they pursue modernization, to suit their systems to local conditions. "It's high time," he told TIME, "that white people left Africa alone and started minding their own business." Likewise Africans must "liberate themselves from themselves," divesting their lands of the postcolonial generation of malefactors and incompetents. He has given up the idea of Western salvation, says Constance Freeman, director of African Studies at Washington's Center for Strategic and International Studies, in favor of Africans "relying on themselves."

The most powerful instrument of persuasion of this balding, burly, bass-voiced leader is his ability to stand up and say to his fellow rulers, Look at what I've done here. In the 11 years Museveni has run Uganda, he has brought a country savaged by dictators and murderous wars back from the dead. He has implemented free markets, controlled inflation and cut the civil service. A middle class has emerged, hopeless state-owned enterprises have been privatized, agricultural productivity is soaring, roads crisscross the country. A devil for investment in local enterprise, Museveni charmed Egyptian businessmen into manufacturing muteete-grass toothpaste and urged South African moneymen to start a banana-juice factory. If prosperity has barely begun to reach the man in the street, there is strong domestic and international confidence in Uganda's economic future.

Museveni traveled a long intellectual road to that success. He had no inkling, growing up among the Ankole tribe in southwestern Uganda, he says, of the damage the British rulers of the country were doing. Born in 1944, he was named Museveni, meaning He of the Seven in honor of



DOWNTOWN KAMPALA **The capital is thriving as the small middle class tries its hand at capitalism. Will the rest of the country follow suit?**

Ugandan soldiers who fought in the 7th battalion of the King's African Rifles during World War II. His father owned more than 50 cattle—wealth enough to send his children to school—and for 12 years the young Yoweri attended missionary schools that preached government service, not farming, as the path to success.

Then, in the heady 1960s, as a student at Tanzania's University of Dar es Salaam, Museveni plunged into the African freedom movement. He learned guerrilla tactics with the Frelimo rebels of Portuguese-ruled Mozambique. He discovered pan-Africanism and Lenin. "Lenin wrote that imperialism was the economic penetration of backward areas by advanced countries. Colonialism was the political superstructure of this," says Museveni. "The message to us was, Until you get rid of both, you'll never be free, and you'll never develop."

But living in socialist Tanzania in the '70s taught Museveni just how flawed communism was. "Lenin talked only about money going out," he says. "He didn't talk about the wages a company paid that stayed inside the country, or the money paid for power and light, or the raw materials it bought or the taxes it paid. Lenin missed this." Even more important, Museveni saw firsthand that nationalized enterprises didn't work. "Communal property was nobody's property," he says. "So nobody worked. The problem was motivation. None of these fellows had a stake." He opens his eyes wide to make sure his message has been received. "You have to base your production strategy on the selfish individual, not the altruistic minority." He compared how well his family had looked after their cows to Tanzanian mismanagement of state property.

Because he despises failure, Museveni converted to capitalism. Africa needed to create wealth, he decided, and for that, nothing beat Adam Smith. Private enterprise was quite simply the most suitable means of modernization. Yet he remains at heart a socialist who would prefer a more egalitarian system. Although he understands how the economic world works today and he wants Uganda to be part of it, he does not really admire it. Even now, he calls Uganda's capitalists "cows for the state to milk."

> **"Now Africans must liberate themselves from themselves."**
>
> **—YOWERI MUSEVENI**
> **President of Uganda**

Armed with an economics degree, Museveni returned to Kampala in 1970 to serve in the government of Prime Minister Milton Obote, only to flee back to Tanzania when Idi Amin staged a coup a year later. He taught economics while building a guerrilla force among the exiles that eventually joined the Tanzanian army to oust the homicidal Amin in 1979. When Museveni ran for President in 1980, he was humiliated in an election he claims was fraudulent, which put the ruthless Obote back in charge. Museveni took to the bush.

There he practiced what he now calls "cleansing" violence. If rebellion was the only way to rid Uganda of its rapacious despots, he would lead one. Starting in early 1981 with 30 men and 27 stolen rifles, he entered Kampala five years later as the head of a highly motivated, highly disciplined army of more than 10,000.

In the years since, Museveni has had no compunction about supporting similar campaigns in neighboring countries. The West has generally looked the other way, despite unspoken rules forbidding meddling across Africa's delicate borders. But Museveni believes African rulers have not only the right but the duty to intervene when they see a just cause. The Ugandan leader befriended Kagame when exiled Rwandan Tutsi raised their children among Museveni's Ankole tribe and the two later fought together in the Ugandan bush. Kagame even served in Uganda's army from 1986 to 1990. When the time came to lead an invasion of Rwanda, Kagame relied on Museveni's moral and material help, including arms. While Museveni insists he "wasn't looking" for the opportunity to dislodge longtime strongman Mobutu Sese Seko from Zaïre, when

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the chance came he joined with Kagame to mastermind the revolt. With Washington's tacit consent, he supplies weapons and training to the Sudanese guerrilla bands of Garang, who went to university with Museveni and who even sent his own troops to fight. But Museveni is not just helping his buddies: he wants quiet, friendly borders in order to shut down three guerrilla groups that continue to plague parts of northern and western Uganda.

Now there are rumors of military intervention in Burundi. Talks to arrange power sharing between warring Tutsi and Hutu factions are faltering, economic sanctions have not cooled the fighting and the violence threatens to spill over into Tanzania. Museveni told TIME that before U.S. ambassador Michael Southwick left Kampala at the end of July, he delivered a "verbal note" warning Uganda against exercising a military option in Burundi. Says Museveni: "I ignored it." The Ugandan President has also been told by Washington to keep out of Kenya, where riots are undermining the increasingly troubled regime of Daniel arap Moi, or the U.S. would "drop him like a hot potato." Though his antipathy for Moi is common knowledge, Museveni has lately bent over backward to bring Moi into the East African Cooperation, an off-again, on-again economic pact among Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania, and he seems unlikely to wreck that. But an aide to Rwanda's Kagame told TIME: "Moi will go. Perhaps not with elections."

Museveni is unabashedly no democrat, at least by U.S. standards. When at age 41 he took Kampala, he had long been disillusioned with the divisive, sectarian politics of Uganda. Instead the country needed a system that discouraged tribal rivalry. He made his National Resistance Movement the sole legal political structure.

The new leader welcomed members of the other parties into his government but banned all further party activities. He copied a system he saw Frelimo use in Mozambique, organizing the population into a hierarchy of governmental committees to which members were elected as individuals, not party members. The U.S. accepted it when Museveni called this system an indigenous democracy, even when he won the presidency in 1996 by the same method of no-party elections. But last month Southwick blasted new legislation institutionalizing the system as "the functional equivalent of a one-party state." He is worried that the economically liberal President is moving toward political authoritarianism, making him "a bit dangerous" as a regional model.

MUSEVENI CALLED SOUTHWICK's noisy exit "rude." He is tired of the "shallowness" of Western thinking that demands that Uganda instantly model its politics on the U.S. "Unless you say all the societies in the whole world are uniform, then you cannot say their political management must be uniform," says Museveni. He believes Uganda has not "evolved" to the stage of development where multiparty democracy is possible or successful; it is still a preindustrial society that does not have enough of the well-off, well-educated middle class upon which Western democracy rests, so parties form along tribal, sectarian lines. Those are the divisions that have kept Uganda in a state of chaos for centuries, so multiparty elections "are not our concern," he says; modernization of the economy is. "That is what builds the middle class," says Museveni. "When you have that, the politics will eventually follow." While Museveni may be a gentler leader than his predecessors, critics say he is merely smarter at justifying authoritarian rule and making himself, not institutions, the country's core.

Museveni's utopian dream is to have African states working together. He supports an all-Africa fighting force that could step in, instead of U.N. troops. He works tirelessly to build roads, air links and trade routes across central Africa. He wants to remove tariffs and legal barriers to regional trade. He envisions "political cooperation, security cooperation, cultural cooperation." African people are all linked, he says. "We are not going to change our borders; we are going to transcend them. Why not a United States of Africa?"

That, in the end, is the heart of Museveni's message. "We are building Afrocentric, not Eurocentric, countries," he says, a continent where Africans deal with Africans. But the fragility of these ideas is still painfully evident even to Museveni. He stood at a hotel window in Kinshasa looking across the Congo river to Brazzaville, capital of the other country called the Congo. A prosperous, thriving nation just three months ago, that Congo has fallen back into mindless civil war, and as the latest cease-fire was broken, Museveni could see the bright red tracers of bullets arcing across the otherwise darkened city. "Clowns," he muttered. "Must Africa remain in a permanent state of transition?" —***Reported by Sally B. Donnelly/Washington, Peter Graff/Nairobi and Marguerite Michaels/Kampala***

PAUL KAGAME

A longtime confederate of Museveni's, Rwanda's strongman is a brilliant military tactician who led Tutsi rebels to victory in 1994. But he faces an uphill battle to rebuild the nation while fighting against Hutu extremists rages on

LAURENT KABILA

With substantial military assistance from Museveni and Kagame, this persistent rebel now rules the vast but pauperized Congo. So far, he has not shown their political deftness, reforming slowly and alienating Kinshasa's old-line opposition

JOHN GARANG

Museveni abets his old university classmate's 14-year drive to topple the Islamist regime in Sudan, but this rebel leader has yet to win. A Leninist in the '60s, he is still more ideological than pragmatic in his political thinking

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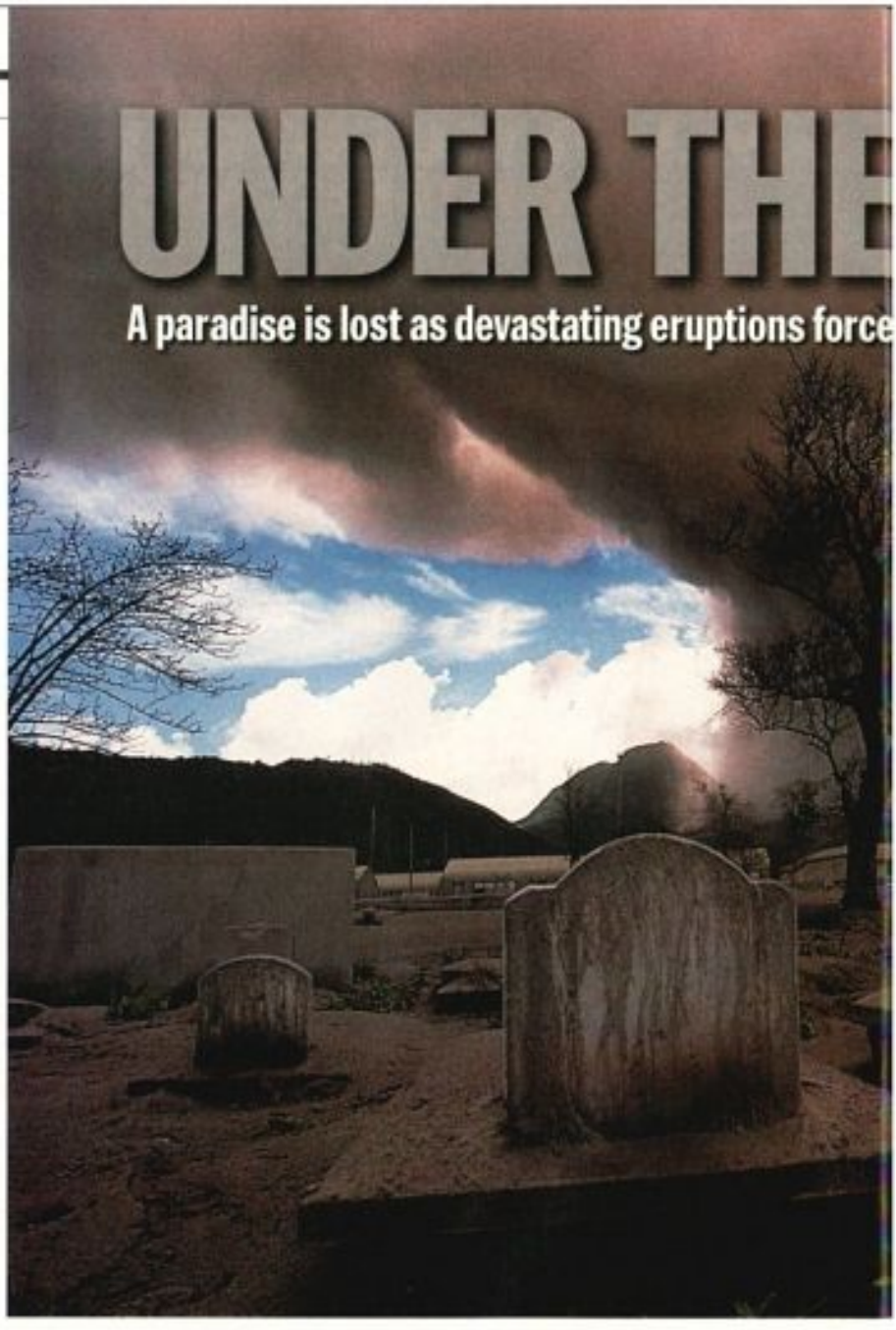


By TAMMERLIN DRUMMOND
MONTSERRAT

SEVERAL TIMES A WEEK, A nerve-shattering siren reverberates across the island of Montserrat. It is an urgent warning for people to drop whatever they are doing and head north. But there is not much farther north to go, and the terror among local residents is palpable. The Caribbean island's volcano, belching, smoking, fuming for two years now, is giving hints of a cataclysmic blow, as the dark, telltale cloud of white-hot debris shoots high into the sky. "It's the first thing you see when you wake up and the last thing you see when you go to bed," says Audrey White, 51, a farmer who was forced to evacuate her home two years ago and has been living in one of the island's makeshift shelters ever since. "It tears at your soul."

What happens when the siren sounds too late is evidenced by six mounds of freshly tilled soil adorned by simple wreaths. The graves contain the charred remains of local residents who perished on June 25, when the Soufrière Hills volcano spewed 150-m.p.h. molten rivers of lava, gas and ash down its flanks onto the villages below. As farmers tended to their carrot and cabbage fields, huge rocks showered on them and the scorching lava raced over the scalded ground. Ash-filled smoke plunged the land into darkness. There was nowhere to run. Nineteen people died, buried under tons of volcanic slag.

After slumbering for four centuries, Montserrat's volcano awakened two years ago with a vengeance, gradually rendering all but a third of the 39-sq.-mi. British colony uninhabitable. Two-thirds of the population of 12,000 have fled, and thousands more have abandoned their homes, often with little but the clothes on their back, for overcrowded shelters in the comparatively safe northern region. Plymouth, the capital, has been reduced to rubble. The airport is closed, and the only access to the island is by ferry or helicopter.

As the ravenous mountain claims more and more territory, shrinking the boundaries of the safe zone, the once booming tourist destination moves closer to extinction. Towering menacingly above the island, Soufrière Hills erupts periodically, without warning. During explosions, even people in the safe zones wear gas masks and hard hats.

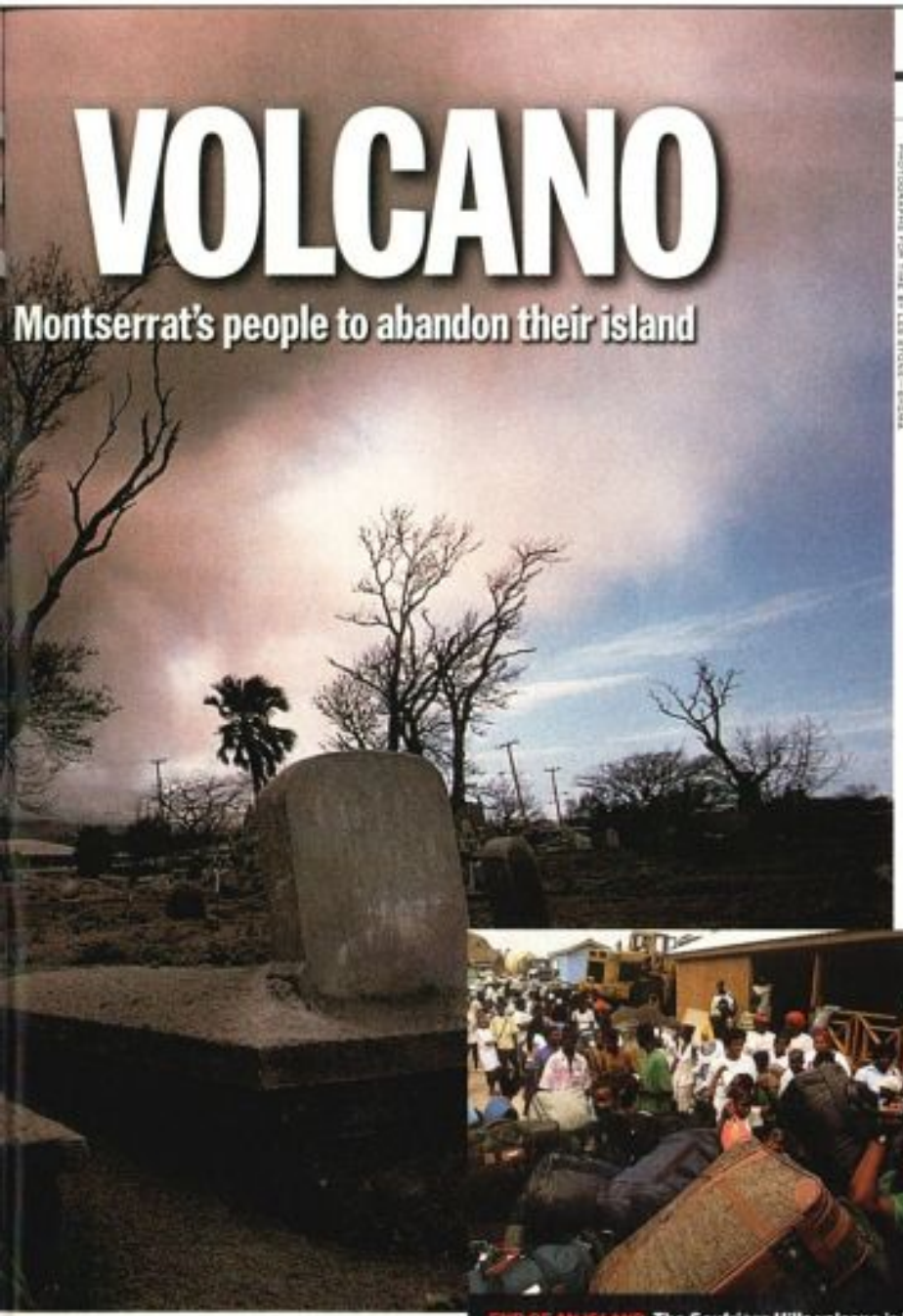
Under the growing pressure of subterranean steam against the mountain's molten core, the volcano's cap could eventually blow out entirely. Montserrat, not much more than a slender arc of farm and beach land surrounding the volcano, could virtually disappear. More likely, the mountain may keep on belching for months or years, slowly smothering the little island. Already it is a paradise lost for its citizens as fewer than 4,000 cling to their homeland. "If everyone leaves," says Radio Montserrat general manager Rose Willock, who lost her home a month ago, "Montserrat will become just another island that was."

In what seems like another lifetime, this lush, mountainous landscape was called the Emerald Isle of the Caribbean, a tribute too to the Irish Catholics who settled there. In the 1970s George Martin, the Beatles' former record producer, opened Air Studios and transformed the Leeward island into a hip playground for the international rock set. Paul McCartney, Sting and Simply Red cut albums there, and exclusive villas dotted the shore.

Last week British authorities finally came forward with plans to resettle the remaining populace. The destroyer H.M.S.

VOLCANO

Montserrat's people to abandon their island



PHOTOGRAPHS FOR TIME BY LEE STONE—GRAPHA

END OF AN ISLAND The Soufriere Hills volcano is burying Montserrat in ash, and some of the remaining residents are scrambling to get away from their dying home

Liverpool moved into position off the north coast in case of an emergency evacuation. Local officials began registering people for a voluntary-relocation program that would take them to neighboring islands, where they would be put up in hotel rooms. London has agreed to pay passage to England for those wishing to resettle there.

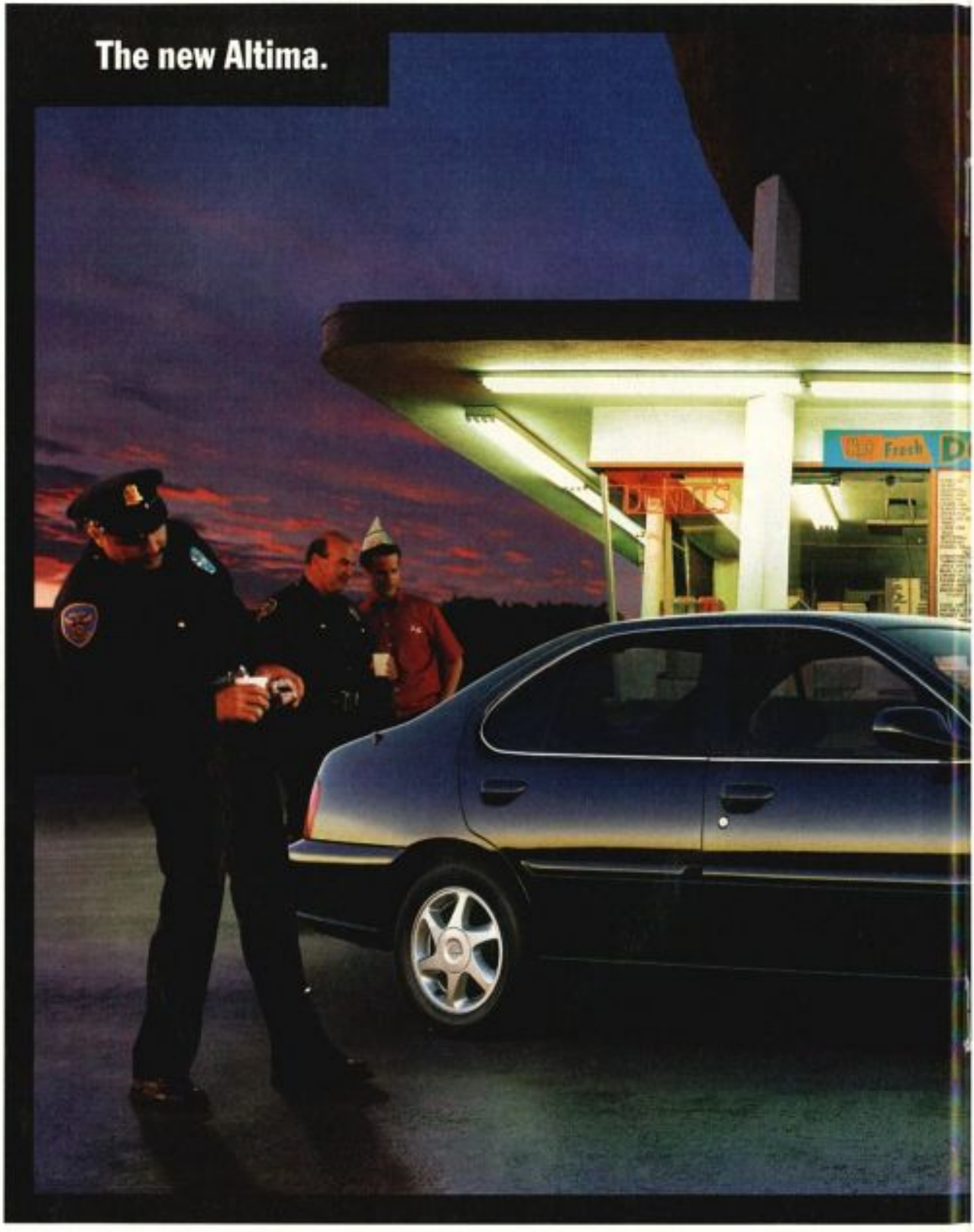
Many people still don't want to leave. Some, fearing they will never be able to return, cannot quite believe their old life is gone. Others refuse to budge until the government compensates them for their losses. Montserrat officials asked the British government to pay evacuees $14,800 for each head of household, $11,111 for each additional adult and $7,407 for each child, but islanders complain that even this is not enough to make a fresh start in a foreign land. Many are getting bills for mortgages on homes that no longer exist, and their debts are mounting. "What are we supposed to do?" said an irate policeman. "Leave here and go on the dole?" Last Wednesday more than 200 people marched on the home of the island's British Governor, Frank Savage, demanding that the British government offer them more adequate compensation and promise to protect their land after their departure. "I want to leave, but I don't have the means," said protester Margaret Ryan, 41, who lost her home in the June 25 eruption. "Everything I had was tied up in my home."

The chief minister, Bertrand Osborne, resigned after the protests and was replaced Friday by a critic of British policy, David Brandt. Meanwhile Britain offered about $4,000 for each adult and $1,000 for each child who accepts a relocation package.

The crisis has been woefully mishandled from the start. Though it has been two years since the volcano became an obvious threat, there has been no general announcement of what people should do in the event of an emergency evacuation. The government has not undertaken any significant construction of temporary housing, and some shelters were in areas now deemed unsafe. There has been plenty of finger pointing, but it is unclear where the blame for the current situation truly lies. Montserrat has its own elected local government, yet remains a British colony. And so, Montserratians argue, Britain has an obligation to assist them.

Montserrat residents who stubbornly refuse to go are living in appalling conditions. Two-thirds of the island lies under a blanket of ash. Just a couple of restaurants and one gas station still function, and the hospital, now housed in a school, cannot care for the seriously ill. Nearly 1,500 people are consigned to the shelters that occupy every remaining church and school. At Gerald's Park, small children and adults are crowded in, 30 to a tent. In some shelters, there is one toilet for 50 people.

Basha Lewis, 34, a farmer, decided last week that he had had enough. With his wife and three sons, he reluctantly boarded a ferry bound for Antigua, heading for London and an uncertain future. "I don't know what I will do when I get there," he said. "But the only choice I have is to put my best foot forward." There's no fighting the volcano. All the people of Montserrat can do is get out of its way. ■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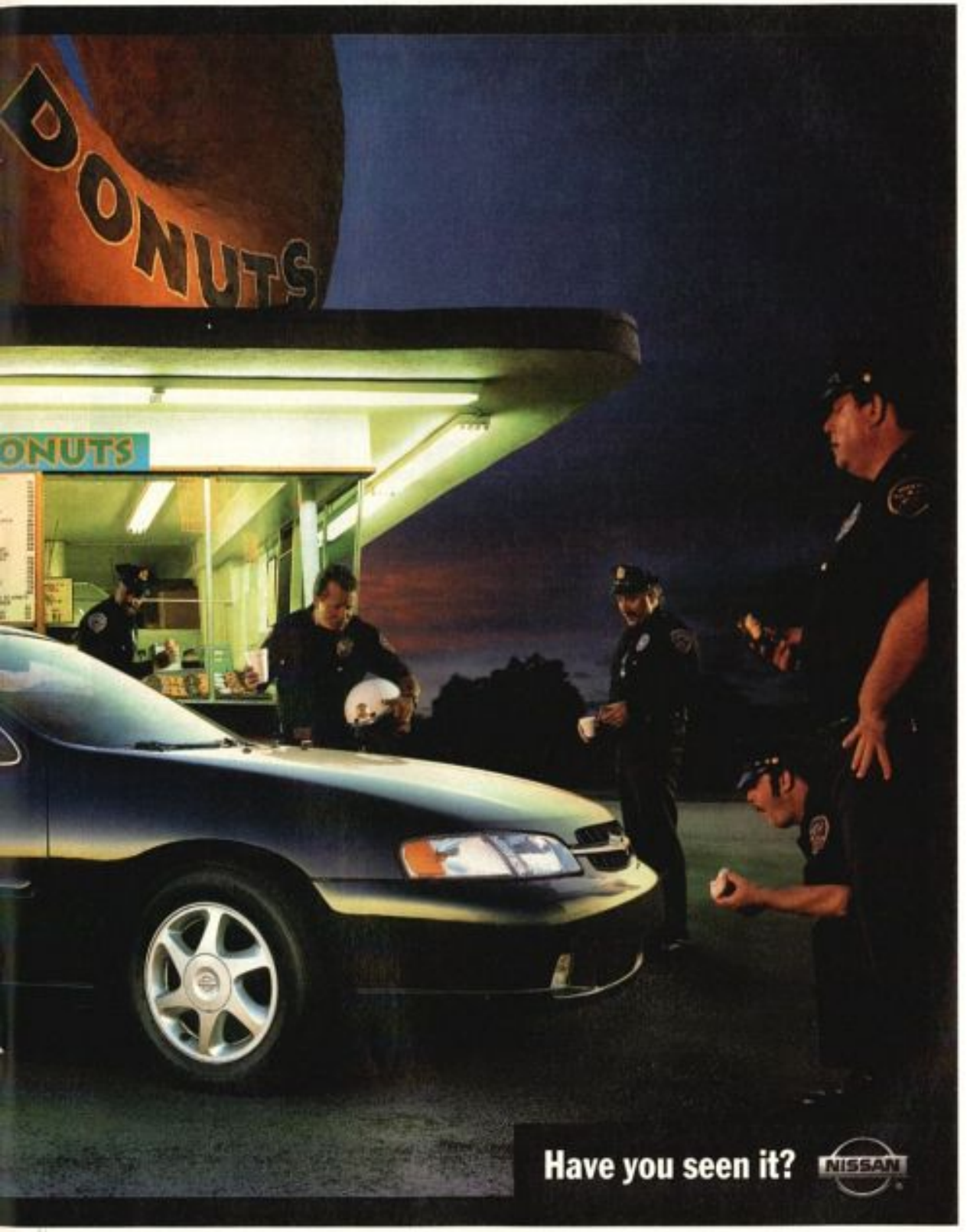
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ADVOCATE: Princess Di with amputees volleyball team in Bosnia

Crusade Against Mines

Clinton signs up for talks to ban land mines, but the real effort should be to clear the ones that exist

By TERRY MCCARTHY

CROUCHED IN THE UNDERGROWTH around the village of Samaki in northern Cambodia are several dozen men wearing protective vests and visors, looking like alien invaders. They skim the ground in front of them with metal detectors, and occasionally one raises an arm, a whistle is blown, and everyone moves back carefully. The land mine just discovered is detonated remotely, an explosion jogs the ground, and the field officer gives the all-clear. Then the Cambodians, who work for a British-based de-mining organization called Halo Trust, resume methodically clearing the heavily mined land around the village, one square foot at a time.

Lou Doeum, 45, a villager whose right hand was blown off several years ago when he tried to pick up a mine, smiles at the Halo de-miners. Five villagers have stepped on mines in the past three years. "We have to go into the forest to get bamboo shoots and wood," he says. "Everyone is scared of mines, but if we don't go, the pot is empty. So it is good that they come here to take away mines. Next we want them to clear a way to the water." He points with the stump of his arm at a pool surrounded by a thick necklace of mines.

Last week President Clinton, feeling the pressure of mounting public opinion, ventured into an area once declared off-limits by his Joint Chiefs. He announced that next month the U.S. will join Canadian-sponsored talks in Oslo on a worldwide ban of land mines. Clinton had been reluctant to go against the advice of the Pentagon, which says it still needs mines for defense reasons, but a highly visible campaign that included such figures as Princess Diana, General Norman Schwarzkopf and Elizabeth Dole persuaded the President to change his mind. A treaty is scheduled to be signed in Ottawa at the end of the year. Its effectiveness, however, is far from assured: two of the world's largest mine producers, China and Russia, will not take part in the talks, and the U.S. is demanding that an exception be made to allow it to continue using mines on the border between North and South Korea. Also, the Pentagon wants a major exception that would permit the military to continue intermingling antipersonnel mines with antitank mines to prevent enemy troops from approaching and easily disabling the larger mines. Clinton's decision to join the Ottawa process came abruptly, less than a week after the Pentagon was patiently explaining that the U.S. wouldn't join because the talks "do not involve other countries that have huge inventories and which actually export them." Vermont Senator Patrick Leahy, who has assembled 60 votes for his proposal to outlaw land-mine deployment by the year 2000, praised the switch, even with its caveats. "The Administration's come a long way toward my position in the last couple of days," he said.

VICTIM: Cambodia is still heavily seeded with mines

Few people argue against the fundamental rightness of stigmatizing and ultimately trying to rid the planet of a weapon that maims and kills more than 2,000 people every month. But experts on the ground fear that the high-profile diplomatic campaign for a ban may detract from the less glamorous work of removing some of the millions of mines already planted.

"The problem is not land mines; the problem is casualties," says Paul Jefferson, a British mine clearer who was badly injured in a mine accident. "Princess Di and the like say it's very simple: ban land mines. I have every reason to hate mines, but I know it's not that simple." He says the key to reducing casualties is clearance. "De-mining can be done. It is not a black art."

Tore Skedsmo, who leads the de-mining unit of the U.N.'s Peacekeeping Operations and fully supports the ban, says that despite all the publicity, there is still a "desperate need" for more money for de-mining. "Sometimes I am frustrated at being among all these people who have made theoretical de-mining a nice way of living." Fewer than 10,000 de-miners are working around the world, the U.N. estimates.

Statistics inflated for their shock value have not helped the cause of mine clearing. The widely quoted figure of 100 million land mines worldwide would take 1,000 years to clear at current work rates, tempting many to think clearance is like counting grains of sand. But recent surveys are causing a drastic downward revision: in Bosnia the estimate has been reduced from 3 million to fewer than 1 million; in Cambodia estimates have dropped from 8 million to 4 million, and are expected to fall further. This does not mean minefields are less of a problem. On the contrary: unless mine clearance is given higher priority, treaty or no treaty, civilians in Cambodia, Afghanistan, Angola and Mozambique will continue clearing mines on their own, one leg at a time. ■

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TURNING DOLLARS INTO CHANGE

Savvy financier George Soros gave away $1 billion in Europe. Now he's turned homeward with some unusual ideas and deep pockets

By **WILLIAM SHAWCROSS** LONDON

GREAT PHILANTHROPISTS OFTEN FOLLOW A simple formula: 1) make billions of dollars in ways that stir controversy and occasional outpourings of ire; 2) give much of it away to marble-plaqued institutions like colleges and libraries so that public revulsion gradually melts into reverence.

George Soros got the first part right. As a detached and mysterious currency speculator, he made billions by moving markets in a manner that made him a whipping boy for besieged bankers and ministers. In one famous week in 1992, he made $1 billion betting against the British pound, earning him the grudging title of the Man Who Broke the Bank of England. This summer Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad accused him of being a criminal. He said Soros the speculator had attacked Southeast Asian currencies to punish their governments for admitting the Burmese military regime—which Soros the humanitarian opposes—to ASEAN, a regional political and trade organization.

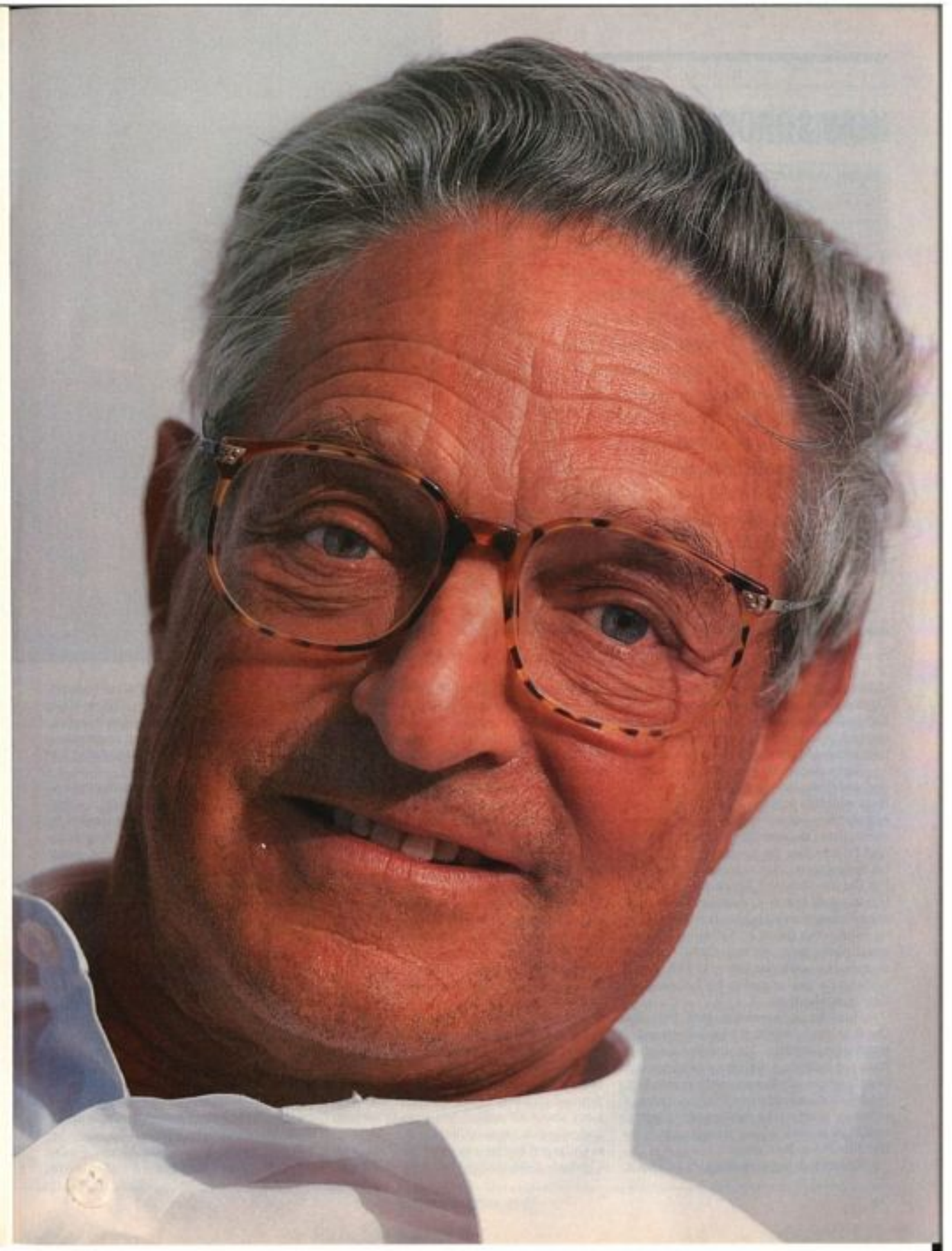
Now Soros is gleefully flouting the script for Act II. With a unique and astonishing passion for challenging conventional wisdom, he is leveraging his billions to move controversial ideas and speculate in policy. In the process, he has made himself the most influential, intriguing and to some the most infuriating philanthropist of our era. Says he: "When I was offered an honorary degree at Oxford, they asked me how I wanted to be described, and I said I would like to be called a financial, philanthropic and philosophical speculator."

Initially, he focused his philanthropic speculation on Central and Eastern Europe. A survivor of the Holocaust and communism, he spread hundreds of millions of dollars to support democracy in countries struggling to break from the old Soviet orbit. In the waning years of the cold war, he bought photocopiers for his native Hungary so the communists couldn't monopolize information. Later, with Russia adrift, he spent $100 million to help Soviet science, and scientists, survive the transition. In Yugoslavia he was outraged by what he perceived to be the pusillanimity of the West, so he doled out $50 million to try to save Sarajevo from Serb depredations. He has spent millions more funding Open Society foundations around the world, which finance education, freedom of speech and human-rights projects.

He is now turning his attention to the U.S., his adopted country. The reason? The good guys won abroad; there's work to do at home. The collapse of the Soviet Empire, he says with typical forthrightness, "was a historical opportunity, and I rose to the occasion, so there was no time for any other activity. When things calmed down, I had the opportunity to start thinking about what could be done here."

So what kind of reception can this champion of human rights and open debate expect for the hundreds of millions he is giving away each year? "He's the Daddy Warbucks of drug legalization," who seeks to bamboozle American voters, fumes Joseph Califano, former U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and currently president of the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University. New York *Times* columnist A.M. Rosenthal denounced him as giving new meaning to the term drug money. To Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, on the other hand, his international work makes him a "national treasure." To Richard Holbrooke, the former As-

Photograph for TIME by Gregory Heisler



HOW SOROS MAKES BILLIONS ...

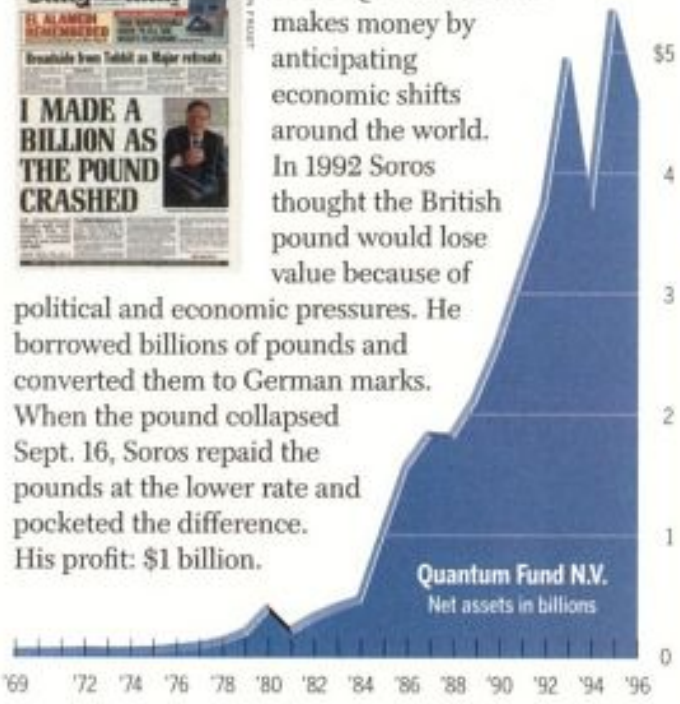
Daily Mail

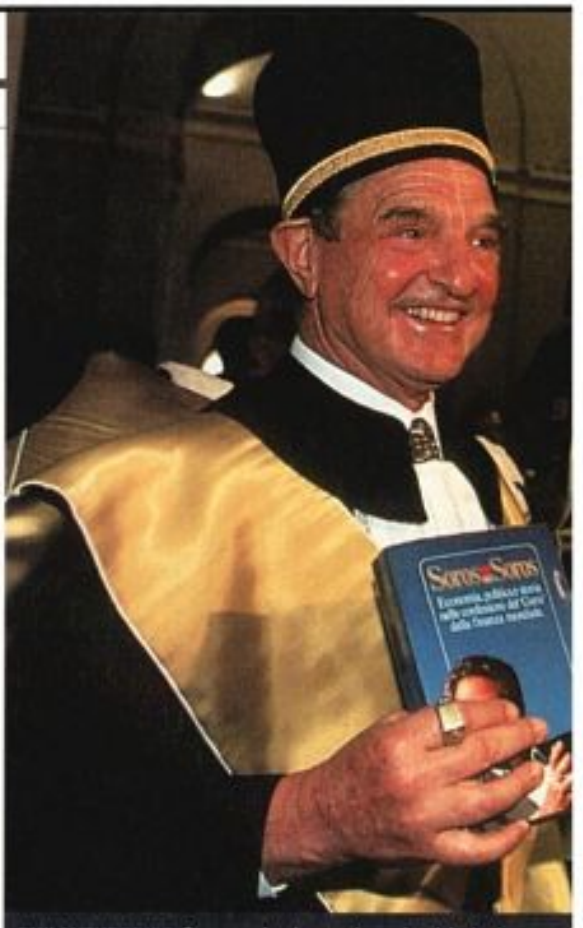
EL ALAMEIN REMEMBERED

Broadside from Tebbit as Major retreats

I MADE A BILLION AS THE POUND CRASHED

Soros' Quantum Fund makes money by anticipating economic shifts around the world. In 1992 Soros thought the British pound would lose value because of political and economic pressures. He borrowed billions of pounds and converted them to German marks. When the pound collapsed Sept. 16, Soros repaid the pounds at the lower rate and pocketed the difference. His profit: $1 billion.





PHILANTHROPIST **Soros, who is much praised but also muc**

sistant Secretary of State who negotiated the Dayton peace agreement for Bosnia, "he is the most interesting and important philanthropist since Andrew Carnegie. He really tries to have his money make a difference."

Soros deliberately courts controversy and publicity, trying to build a platform from which to propagate his views, a strategy that has earned the enmity of governments from Malaysia to Croatia to Belarus. And he's feeling the pressure. "I'm a little bit beleaguered, not too badly but a little bit. I'm overexposed, fighting on too many fronts, and that's a mistake." But that doesn't seem to stop him from engaging on even more fronts as he brings his personal philosophy of "reflexivity" and his megabucks—estimated at up to $5 billion—to bear on the attitudes he believes are damaging the U.S.

Here he is concerned with the antithesis of state control: the abandonment of state responsibility. He thinks our drug laws are ludicrous, filling up prisons with people who really have a medical problem. He calls welfare reform a "clear-cut case of injustice contrary to this country's proud tradition of welcoming immigrants." He also thinks we die wrong.

And he is doing something about all of it.

▶ Soros is giving $15 million over five years to groups that oppose America's "war on drugs" or want to open the debate about drug policy. He says the "unintended consequences" of the war, including the criminalization of a vast class of drug users, far outweigh the limited and costly success of interdiction. Last year he gave an extra $1 million to persuade voters in California and Arizona to allow doctors to prescribe hitherto illegal drugs, including marijuana, to ease suffering.

"Our drug policy is insane," he says. "And no politician can stand up and say what I'm saying, because it's the third rail—instant electrocution." Soros can get an audience and feels obligated to speak out. "I'm in a unique position. The same applies with Eastern Europe. Therefore I have to do these things."

▶ Appalled by the fact that more than 1.6 million people are behind bars (the U.S. incarceration rate is more than five times that of most industrialized nations), he has created the Center on Crime, Communities and Culture, which this year will give away about $5 million in grants to service and research organizations.

▶ Outraged by the way in which President Clinton's 1996 welfare bill penalizes legal immigrants, he set up the Emma Lazarus Fund. Soros emigrated to the U.S. in 1956 from Hungary via Britain. He has committed $50 million to help fellow immigrants gain full citizenship, and to campaign for their rights.

▶ Moved by his parents' death and the belief that most Americans die badly, he created the Project on Death in America, to which he has committed $20 million in an attempt to improve the care of the dying and to bring death out of the closet.

▶ In Baltimore, Md., he is shelling out $25 million to set up an office of his Open Society Institute to see if there is synergy to be gained from applying many of his different programs in one place. "I'm sure, whatever he focuses on, it will help," says Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke. "It will have to be well targeted, because $25 million is both a lot and a little. A lot if you focus on a limited number of problems; a little if you try and go after all the problems of urban America."

Outside of the temples of high finance, Soros was almost unknown until the early 1990s. On Wall Street he is judged the greatest hedge-fund investor of our time. With characteristic candor, he says he "carved myself a place on Mount Rushmore as a money manager." An investment

condemned, collects kudos (here, in Bologna) as well as critics

... AND GIVES AWAY MILLIONS

In 1996 Soros' foundations distributed $360 million for projects all over the world. Some countries received more money from Soros during the year than from the U.S. government.

BLUE TYPE shows where Soros outgave the U.S. government		AMOUNT SOROS GAVE IN 1996	U.S. ECONOMIC AID IN 1996
1	Russia	$24,198,000	$108,140,000
2	Hungary	$15,769,000	$15,096,000
3	Ukraine	$15,323,000	$141,100,000
4	Yugoslavia	$11,180,000	0
5	Albania	$10,219,000	$19,900,000
6	Romania	$10,180,000	$28,680,000
7	Bulgaria	$9,326,000	$27,865,000
8	Bosnia	$8,869,000	$245,294,000
9	Poland	$7,568,000	$44,445,000
10	Belarus	$6,019,000	$4,600,000

Sources: Open Society Institute; U.S. Agency for International Development

of $100,000 with Soros in 1969 would be worth $300 million today.

Born the son of a Hungarian Jewish lawyer in 1930, Soros was a boy when the Nazis invaded Hungary in 1944. They rounded up all the Jews they could find and murdered most of them in concentration camps. Soros survived only because his father—who had lived through the Russian Revolution—knew that this was a time to disobey orders. He bought the family false identity papers and places to live and hide.

Nonetheless, Soros has said 1944 was the happiest year of his life: "I had a father whom I adored, who was in command of the situation, who knew what to do and who helped others. We were in mortal danger, but I was convinced I was exempt. I learned the art of survival from a grand master. That has had a certain relevance to my investment career."

After leaving Soviet-controlled Hungary for London in 1947, Soros fell under the spell of a college professor, the philosopher Karl Popper. It was Popper who coined the term open society—meaning one in which argument and debate are encouraged, the opposite of a dictatorship, which claims an ultimate truth but derives it only through force. Soros' approach to investing, indeed his whole life, is informed by Popper's work.

It was from Popper that Soros gained his personal philosophy of reflexivity. It boils down to the sensible if not entirely original idea that people always act on the basis of imperfect knowledge or understanding; that while they may seek the truth—in the financial markets, law or everyday life—they'll never quite reach it, because the very act of looking distorts the picture. He says he has used this theory to try "to turn the disparate elements of my existence into a coherent whole."

SOROS FOUND THE MARKET FOR his philosophy to be rather thin, and eventually turned to banking. In 1956 he moved to the U.S. By the end of the '60s he had delved into the obscure discipline of arbitrage—a branch of financial physics that involves buying and selling securities in different markets in order to skim profits off the transactions. He discovered that a lot of money was to be made by moving money around the world to profit on the rise and fall of currencies.

By end of the '70s he was very rich, very unhappy and entirely unfulfilled. He split with his original business partner and his wife. He acknowledged his relationship with his children was damaged, calling it "the biggest regret of my life." He became reclusive, living out of a small, sparsely furnished apartment in Manhattan. One year he lost money. He said later, "I underwent a serious change in my personality during that period. There was a large element of guilt and shame in my emotional makeup." Therapy helped, but philanthropy was the cure.

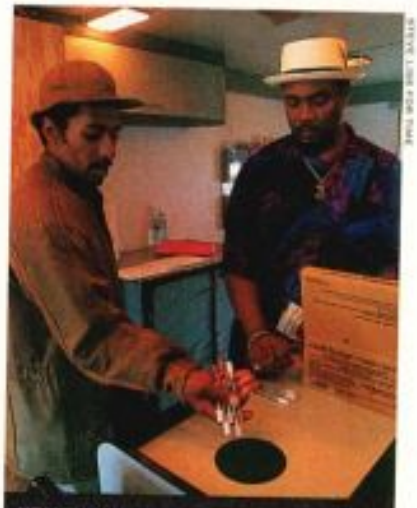
In the '80s Soros began to build his philanthropic empire. One of his first ventures was in his native Hungary, where he supplied the country with photocopiers, an inspired application of technology to fight censorship. As the democracy movement gained momentum throughout Europe, Soros swept in to fund it, at times acting as a one-man central bank for struggling countries. He established philanthropic offices all over Eastern Europe. Nominally centered in New York City under the direction of Aryeh Neier, the former head of Human Rights Watch, Soros' network of foundations in 31 countries employs about 1,300 people. Soros has spent about $1.1 billion sustaining free media, encouraging political pluralism, defending human rights.

In some places the authoritarian or na-

SOROS' NEW EMPHASIS: THE U.S.

In early 1996 Soros' foundation decided to expand its work in the U.S. It has so far dispersed $50 million to various causes. Some of the future commitments it has made:

$50 million	to the **Emma Lazarus Fund** to help legal aliens
$25 million	to address **drugs, poverty, crime** and **education** in Baltimore, Md.
$20 million	to the **Project on Death in America**
$15 million	for **drug-policy reform** and **needle exchanges**
$12 million	to the **Algebra Project,** an education program
$8.3 million	to the **Center on Crime, Communities and Culture**
$3.2 million	to promote **political-campaign-finance reform**
$2.5 million	to help low-income organizations deal with **welfare** devolution



HEALTHY EXCHANGE Soros has spent millions funding needle exchanges to prevent AIDS among drug users

tionalist governments that replaced the communists were just as unenthusiastic as their predecessors about Soros' continued push for open debate. Says his friend Byron Wien, head U.S. strategist at Morgan Stanley: "He was definitely not viewed as the Albert Schweitzer of our time, but as someone with an angle. He was not prepared for the hostility."

Although well known in Europe, Soros became frustrated because his huge wealth seemed to give him no political influence in the West. When the Berlin Wall fell, he sought to persuade both President George Bush and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to endorse a new Marshall Plan to rebuild the societies shattered by 70 years of communism. Neither leader would give him the time of day. He realized he needed to become a public personality.

CARE FOR THE DYING Project on Death in America promotes treatment for the terminally ill. Executive director Frank Ostaseski visits a cancer patient at the Zen Hospice Project in San Francisco

In the late summer of 1992, a time of great pressure on European institutions, he did so with a vengeance. A remark by the president of the German Bundesbank about possible instability among European currencies encouraged Soros to start the attack. First he short-sold the Italian lira, which tumbled. Emboldened, he took on sterling, sending the immense power of his funds, billions of dollars' worth, against the British pound. He shorted, betting that the pound would not be able to hold its value against other currencies traded within the Exchange Rate Mechanism, which seeks to fix the value of European currencies in preparation for a common Eurocurrency.

On Sept. 16, with Soros and others selling pounds, the British government responded by raising interest rates 2 percentage points to attract buyers. Soros saw this as "an act of desperation. It encouraged us to continue selling sterling even more aggressively." He sold all his holdings that afternoon. By evening sterling had been forced from the ERM. He scooped up $1 billion from that escapade and became known all over the world as the Man Who Broke the Bank of England.

"I had no platform," he says today. "So I deliberately [did] the sterling thing to create a platform. Obviously people care about the man who made a lot of money."

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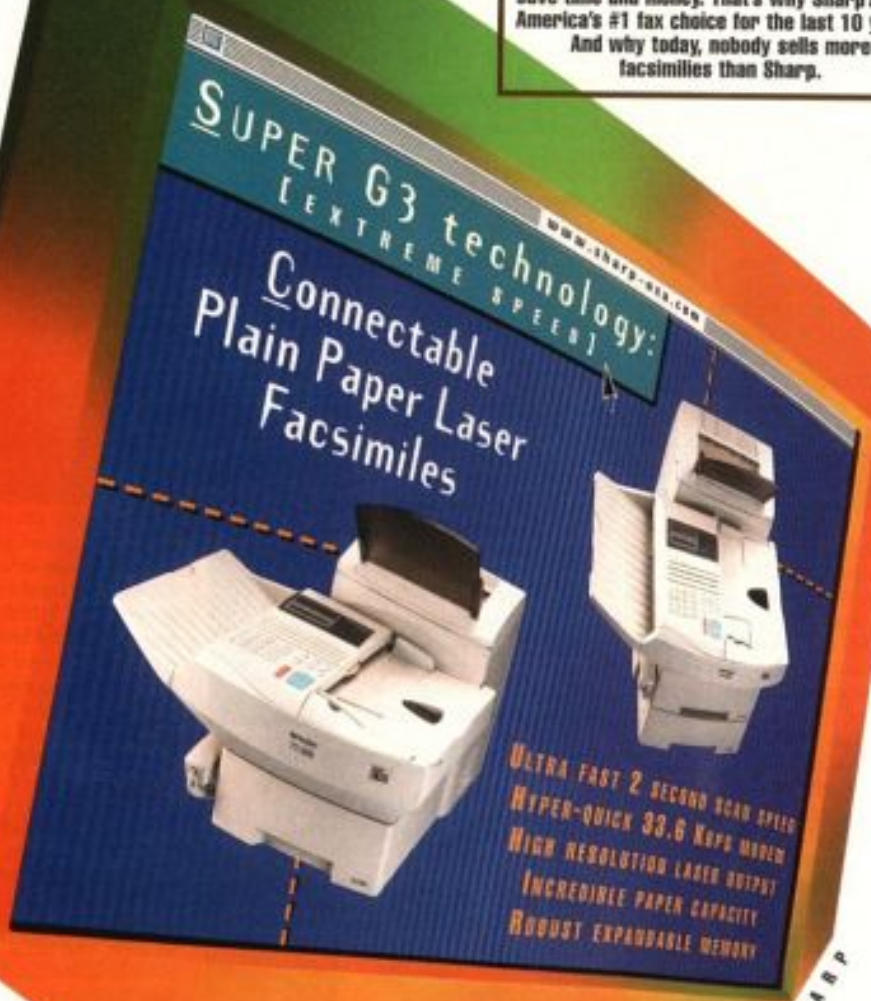

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Since then, "my influence has continued to grow and I do have access to most people I want to have access to."

Soros is now here to help save America from itself. Of all things, he is worried that "excessive individualism," defined by Wall Street's market mentality, has replaced traditional values. Writing in the *Atlantic Monthly* this year, he warned that the unbridled market is a greater threat to "Open Societies" than totalitarian ideologies. The press torched him. *Forbes*, which castigated him for dealing with ex-communists, called his thesis "nonsense." Says Soros: "You had a capitalist fool [Steve Forbes, the magazine's owner] combining with the nationalist right—a stupid combination."

Soros' solution to America's problems, sure enough, is to throw money at them. He has committed some $90 million to the U.S., a figure that will grow and grow.

NOTHING HAS CAUSED SO MUCH bad blood as the money he has given to drug-law reform. In 1994 he began funding the Lindesmith Center. Its director, Ethan Nadelmann, campaigns for an end to the so-called war on drugs and advocates sweeping drug-policy reforms. Soros has committed at least $15 million to Lindesmith and other groups. Last fall he became a target of the zero-tolerance lobby after contributing $1 million to help pass state referendums in California and Arizona to legalize the medical use of such drugs as marijuana. Critics of the new marijuana laws argued they were stalking horses for legalization. Califano blamed Soros for underwriting crucial television advertising that swayed the voters, claiming, "A moneyed, out-of-state élite mounted a cynical and deceptive campaign to push its hidden agenda to legalize drugs."

Soros insists he supports nothing of the sort. Rather he wants to decriminalize drug use and focus on treatment instead of punishment. Yes, he has inhaled and enjoyed it, but he does not want marijuana legalized. Nevertheless, he says, the unintended consequences of current drug laws are horrendous: "I do want to weaken the drug laws. I think they are unnecessarily severe. The injustice of the thing is outrageous."

Soros did his lightning-rod act again last month, giving $1 million to the Tides Foundation in San Francisco to finance needle exchanges for addicts. More than a third of new AIDS cases are related to contaminated needles. To him, needle exchange is a no-brainer of an issue: it saves lives. Yet federal funding for needle exchanges is still prohibited.

His concern about drug laws led Soros logically to an interest in the criminal-justice system. He established the Center on Crime, Communities and Culture, which this year will give away about $5 million in grants to both service and advocacy organizations. The issue: every year in America some 5.5 million people, or 2% of the population, are in prison, on probation or on parole, a higher percentage than in any other democracy. The cost of a prisoner is enormous: $25,000 a year. The center proposes that alternative, noncustodial sentences be devised.

Any number of people feel the same way about drug laws or jails as Soros does; few have a billion dollars at their disposal to do something about it. Says his friend Wien: "You must understand he thinks he's been anointed by God to solve insoluble problems. The proof is that he has been so successful at making so much. He therefore thinks he has a responsibility to give money away. He thinks that the drug issue is a serious problem and that he must try and make a difference."

Last fall he was outraged by President Clinton's welfare bill, which deprived legal immigrants of some benefits. As one of the country's most prominent immigrants, Soros felt he must respond. He did so at once, setting up the Emma Lazarus Fund (named for the writer of *The New Colossus*, the poem excerpted in the inscription on the Statue of Liberty: "Give me your tired, your poor ..."), to which he pledged $50 million over three years. Legal immigrants represent only about 6% of those on public aid, he points out, yet they took more than 40% of the cuts in welfare. "I am in sympathy with the need for welfare reform," Soros says, "but I think there is a lie in claiming you can reform welfare by spending less money in the near term, because to create jobs requires investment. To cover up that lie, they cut the benefits to legal immigrants." In almost a year, the fund has had more than 700 applications for grants and has awarded 45 of them, worth about $25 million. Most have gone to organizations that help immigrants gain citizenship.

Soros' concern about the American way of death came from a much more personal experience. His beloved father, who had saved the family from the Nazis, died in 1968, and Soros recalls that he did not even hold his hand. "I refused to face the fact that he was dying. I think it was a tragic mistake on my part. I think our whole society is somehow operating in a state of denial and distortion. We have been told all about sex, but very little about dying."

After his father's death, Soros read Elisabeth Kubler-Ross's seminal books on dying and realized that it is a defining moment in one's own life. As a result, he approached his mother's death very differently. She died quietly at home, surrounded by her family. "She was a be-

HALL OF FAME OF PHILANTHROPY

Soros has doled out more than $1.3 billion. If he continues at his current pace of more than $350 million a year, within a decade he could pass some of America's greatest givers.

John D. Rockefeller — 1839-1937

SOURCE OF WEALTH
A founder of Standard Oil Co., which made him America's first billionaire

PHILANTHROPIC FOCUS
Education, religion and health

TOTAL (1996 DOLLARS)
$5.4 billion during his lifetime

Andrew Carnegie — 1835-1919

SOURCE OF WEALTH
Created a steel empire that dominated the industry in the late 1800s

PHILANTHROPIC FOCUS
Free libraries throughout the world

TOTAL (1996 DOLLARS)
$4.5 billion during his lifetime

Walter Annenberg — Born 1908

SOURCE OF WEALTH
Publishing; revived debt-ridden company and made *TV Guide* the highest-circulation magazine in the U.S.

PHILANTHROPIC FOCUS
Arts and education

TOTAL (1996 DOLLARS)
At least $2 billion—and counting

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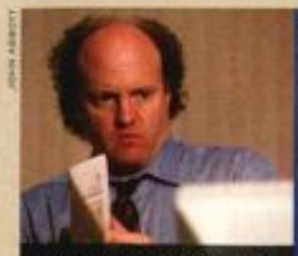


SWIFT MOVER Jim Cramer

HEDGE FUNDS—OR, HOW THE RICH GET RICHER

By JOSHUA COOPER RAMO

IT IS 9:30 A.M. ON WALL STREET. FOUR BLOCKS FROM THE New York Stock Exchange and eight stories up, fund manager James Cramer is up and shouting with the market bell, greeting the first move of the tape with his usual salute: "There goes Swifty!" Cramer picked up the incantation at a dog track in his youth (Swifty was the mechanical rabbit), but he's used it to start trading since the day two years ago when, he says, he had "a huge up day" after muttering the phrase. Cramer, who manages hundreds of millions of dollars for a group of 38 rich families, isn't above a little superstition.

Of course it's not superstition that his clients are paying for. It's his numbers. Cramer runs a hedge fund, a Wall Street investment vehicle for superrich investors looking for hyperterrific returns in all sorts of economic weather. While most investors bet on the broader market or particular stocks, wealthy clients want to protect their pile by "hedging" their risk with funds that adjust to economic conditions as fast as the market changes. With stocks teetering at record highs, demand for that sort of insurance is blossoming. The best hedge funds have become as exclusive as Augusta National, and hot managers are the rock stars of the investing world. Among the sexiest: George Soros, whose Quantum Fund has tallied a 33% annual return historically, vs. 7% for stocks; and Julian Robertson, whose Tiger funds are to Park Avenue what fur is to Gstaad.

The initial aim of the funds, which were developed in the 1950s, was to protect against market risk and earn greater return in times of sluggish stock-market performance. The notion had a simple elegance: If rich investors could cash in during booms by betting on winners, couldn't they profit during busts by betting against losers? The first funds were fairly simple, usually holding 50% of their assets in long-term investments that were expected to rise over time, and 50% in short positions in stocks or bonds that were considered overvalued. (In a basic short position a fund sells borrowed shares at one price with plans to repurchase them at a lower price after the stock falls.) If the market rose, they still had an upside in the winners; if it fell, they profited from short sales. The idea stuck: there are nearly 3,500 U.S. hedge funds today, with equity of $134 billion.

But hedge funds now describe a kind of management that is far more aggressive. Lawmakers insist that clients be "experienced with risky assets" and rich enough (in some cases, at least $5 million in investable assets) that they won't be wiped out by some slap-happy manager who bets everything on the Thai baht. Hedge funds shine in volatile markets. Says Robert Jaeger, president of Evaluation Associates Capital Markets: "The whole idea behind hedge funds is to have some money invested with

liever, and she actually saw the gates of heaven. It was a very touching thing. I was holding her hand, and she described it to me. She got very worried. She didn't want to take me with her. Very touching. I said, 'Don't worry, my feet are on the ground.' That was when she lost consciousness."

After her death, in 1994, Soros gathered at his home a group of professionals concerned with issues of death—for instance, the fact that two-thirds of Americans die painfully, in hospitals or hospices. The group decided to put together an organization and, with stark simplicity, called it the Project on Death in America. Soros wrote it a check for $15 million. "It was an extraordinary experience," says Dr. Kathy Foley, who is PDIA's director as well as a professor of neurology at Cornell University Medical College and an expert on the treatment of pain. "Most of us were used to groveling for money as physicians, and suddenly someone says, 'Here's $15 million. Improve the care of the dying.'"

The PDIA has 38 faculty scholars in 31 medical schools in the U.S. and Canada. Foley hopes they will become role models and help persuade other doctors to change their approach to pain, depression and other death-related issues.

SOROS RUNS HIS PHILANTHROPY and his business from the same place, a couple of floors of shopworn offices in New York City. On two floors overlooking Central Park, Soros Fund Management operates with the standard mission-control banks of computer terminals, manned by frantic traders looking for profits in the interstices of monetary flows. His best-known division, the Quantum Fund, is a so-called hedge fund that invests for rich clients. (*See box.*) The company itself has $18 billion in assets under management. It is also a vulture investor, taking positions in distressed companies in anticipation of a turnaround, and it is a part owner of businesses ranging from food companies to airlines. Soros has not actively managed the funds in years. That responsibility falls to Stanley Druckenmiller, who by most accounts has done brilliantly at it.

The Open Society Institute, operating on a lower floor, is also run by a professional staff, although it is just as likely to convene in Soros' beach house in Southampton, N.Y., or at his country place in Westchester County. Those residences and a flat in London are the extent of Soros' display of wealth. His lack of interest in clothes, cars and other toys of rich boys is apparent. In his spare time he plays tennis, goes skiing or walks on the beach or does mental weight lifting. Soros says he spends a third of his day "thinking, and trying to clarify my own thinking about where I should be going, and where the world is going. Until recently I didn't feel the need to reflect, but I really do feel the need to spend more time on reflection. It takes a lot of effort, and I am frankly stumped on some issues." He is married to Susan Weber Soros, a former art magazine publisher who runs Bard College's respected Graduate Center for Decorative Arts, in Manhattan, which is partly funded by her husband. They have two preteenage children.

It was at his country house that Soros hatched his American program, following

people whose returns aren't going to be totally determined by whether the market is up or down. It's a different risk."

If hedge funds look like a good deal for their millionaire clients, they are even better for fund managers. Unlike mutual-fund managers, who generally work for a fixed compensation tied to the size of their fund, hedge managers get paid on two very lucrative tiers. They collect 1% to 2% of their funds' assets as a management fee and, the real jackpot, anywhere from 10% to 30% of their trading profits. At larger funds, where those profits can run into hundreds of millions, that means multimillion-dollar paychecks for fund managers.

While Soros' "macro" fund stalks giant economic trends, Cramer invests and makes his money mostly in U.S. stocks. Roughly half of his $315 million fund is locked down in stocks he believes will outperform the market over the next decade. The other half Cramer and partner Jeff Berkowitz trade every day, with a feverish enthusiasm fired by the glee of making the right bets and the crunching agony of picking a loser. In the course of a day's trading, the firm will be in and out of 50 stocks, betting millions on tiny ticks of the tape. Cramer, whose 22% compound annual return over nine years marks him as a winning investor, is perhaps an even greater show. He spends most of the trading session jumping up and down out of a very worn chair, shouting orders at the calm traders who surround him. Says Cramer, who abandoned the security of Goldman Sachs for life as a trader: "Hedge-fund managers used to seem like Errol Flynn to me."

A steadily rising market, however, can make a hedge-fund manager look more like Dumbo. In the past two years rich investors would have done better putting their money into indexed mutual funds, just like ordinary folk. That's to be expected, says George Van, a hedge-fund adviser. Hedge funds, after all, are designed to protect against bad times, which means forgoing some riches during good times. Van's research shows that in the six quarters since 1988 when the market has gone down, mutual-fund investors have lost an average of 24%, while hedge-fund clients have made 3%.

So how much are average fund buyers missing by being locked out of these rich investors' clubs? Cramer, for one, says most investors can get everything they need from mutual funds: "I sure wish I could tell you that the public should be in hedge funds. But I think it's better for most people to have their money with a guy like Will Danoff at Fidelity than with some crazy man who's running around shorting everything in sight," he explains minutes before the market opens for another up day. Then, with a clap of the hands, it's off to the trading floor and the seductive promise of the dog track: "Let's go make some money!" There goes Swifty. —*With reporting by Lisa Granatstein*

HITCHED, NOT HEDGED Soros and his second wife Susan at their beach house. His obsession with speculating ruined his first marriage

what is sometimes called around his office the philosophers' meeting. He gathered a group of intellectuals, a potpourri of philosophers, sociologists and political scientists, and asked them how he could use his fortune to improve the quality of life and institutions in America. Out of that meeting came a broad-brushed decision to devote attention and money to inner-city education, crime and incarceration, and professions such as law and medicine. Some funding is downright civic minded, including a high school–debate program and a $12 million commitment to the Algebra Project, which seeks to improve the mathematical and intuitive skills of students all over the country.

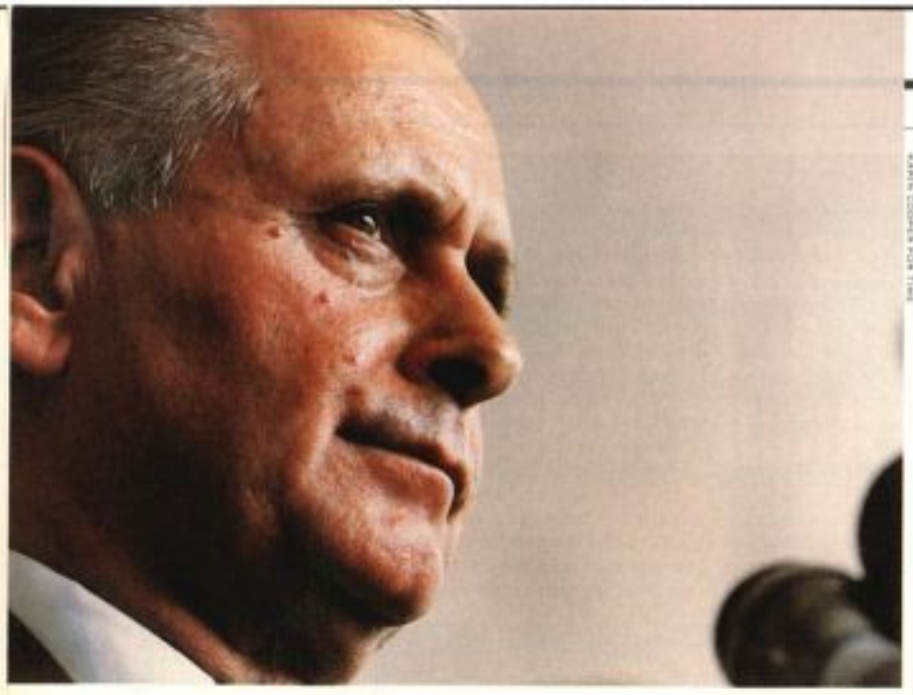
But Soros and his "philosophers" agreed to try to make a big difference by choosing one or more American cities where they could apply many of his foundation's programs simultaneously. The test is Baltimore, where the Open Society Institute will spend $5 million a year for the next five years.

Baltimore reflects all the problems of urban America: high rates of AIDS, addiction and welfare. According to city officials, 85% of the city's crime is drug related. The industrial base has eroded, taking blue-collar jobs with it and depleting the tax base. "We want to engage OSI in social-capital projects to rebuild the center," says Lee Tawney of the mayor's office.

If Soros were to run a campaign for public office, his opponent might characterize him as pro drugs, pro crime and even pro death. Being pro algebra would not get him elected. Soros chuckles at the level of vitriol he has attracted while addressing issues and widening debates he believes are vitally important to the country's future. He is, as he says, "grateful for the abuse," a sure sign he is having an influence.

Sitting in his New York office, absentmindedly playing with a small stuffed animal, he tries to sum up his resolve. "Once you have survived a life-threatening experience, everything pales after that. But I think integrating the different strands of my character, combining business success with philanthropy, and with reflection, gives me tremendous satisfaction."

And as long as he is willing to back his principles with cash, he can continue to be influential. He is not likely to run out of cash soon and has taken out a 20-year lease on new offices. Soros plans to indulge what he calls his "messianic tendencies" for a long time to come. There are very few billionaires who yearn to change the world for the better. Soros does. On the basis of his record so far, he will do much more good than harm. ■



TAINTED TEAMSTER: A court overseer ruled that Carey campaign aides acted improperly

Win One, Lose One

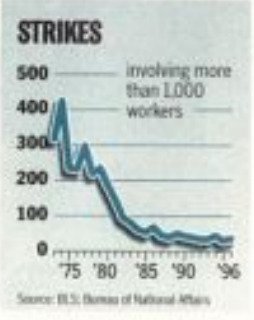
Ron Carey's election as Teamsters president is voided, taking the shine off labor's victory at UPS

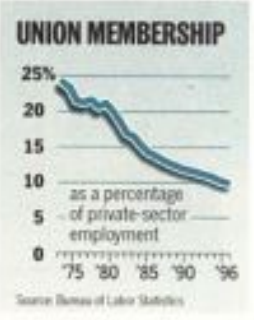
By BRUCE VAN VOORST WASHINGTON

TEAMSTERS UNION PRESIDENT RON Carey won a huge battle for organized labor last week when he arm wrestled UPS into settling a strike. But he will have to refight the bitter war for the presidency of his union. A court overseer has found that Carey's campaign consultants tainted his election win over James P. Hoffa Jr. last year. Election overseer Barbara Zack Quindel, who establishes fact on behalf of the court, found that $221,000 in improper contributions to the Teamsters for a Corruption Free Union had been funneled to Carey's campaign. "The members cannot have confidence in their union or its leaders," said Quindel, "if their choice of officers has been manipulated by outsiders."

The ruling took some spring out of labor's step in making the UPS strike a springboard for organizing efforts, even as the Teamsters were staging Action Day for Good Jobs rallies across the nation. "We will use the energy of the UPS defeat to renew the fight for good jobs," vowed AFL-CIO president John Sweeney.

Carey was elected as a reformer in 1991. He was supposed to wipe away the Teamsters' history of corruption, particularly under Jimmy Hoffa, who was jailed as a result of it. Carey's UPS victory may yet help him hold off Hoffa Jr., son of the former Teamsters chief. But depending on his culpability in the fund-raising abuses, Carey's platform as Mr. Clean may not survive. The Teamsters stressed that Quindel found no wrongdoing by Carey. But Hoffa's supporters charged that the Democratic National Committee was mixed up in the scandal, and federal investigators were exploring the possibility.





After two decades in which union membership in the private sector dropped from 21% of the work force to 10%, leaders were encouraged by the support of a high percentage—55%—of the public in the UPS strike. But UPS may be a special case. The ubiquitous brown-uniformed drivers are almost part of the American family. People readily sympathized with the strikers, who charged that UPS was greedy in paying ever growing numbers of part-timers less than full-time employees. On the other hand, labor suffered a setback this month when a group of Wal-Mart stores workers in Wisconsin rejected the United Steelworkers of America.

The unions aim to find out where they stand. The next showdown is likely to involve the 2,000 pilots of the Independent Pilots Association who fly UPS aircraft. I.P.A. president Robert Miller, echoing the Teamsters, declares that his pilots are no longer prepared to accept salaries below the industry average. Elsewhere, a slew of collective-bargaining confrontations is upcoming, but none with the public impact of UPS. President Clinton averted a potential strike by Amtrak workers last week. The United Food and Commercial Workers, representing 44,000 supermarket workers in Northern California, has a contract expiring in February. "UPS was important," says David Smith, public-policy director for the AFL-CIO, "but it doesn't make any of these negotiations a walk in the park."

The unions see plenty of opportunities to reach disaffected working stiffs. For almost 20 years, wages have stagnated, held down by unending rounds of layoffs and job migration, as the global economy continued to exert its pull. Even in a booming U.S. economy with record low unemployment, labor has only recently been able to reverse this trend slightly.

The AFL-CIO has upped its funding for membership drives from 4% to 30% of its budget. The Teamsters are taking on nonunion Federal Express and Overnite Transportation, the largest group of unorganized truckers in the nation. Labor watchers say that for the unions to thrive, they need to shift their recruitment focus to the new information economy and away from the old manual one. But the union's targets still stress the less skilled end of the workers' spectrum—apple pickers in Washington state, hotel workers in Las Vegas. Whether these workers can provide a replacement for the iron and steel backbone of the old unions is uncertain. "If they can't crack the service industries—banking, computing, health, finance, insurance—they're dead," says George Washington University labor-law professor Charles Craver.

Carey will have to stow the champagne and start having some beers with the members while he explains to them that he's not dirty. Meanwhile, in an ironic twist of history, Hoffa can play the white knight. ■

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A Bandwidth Bonanza

How the networks plan to make even more from a $70 billion handout

By ROMESH RATNESAR

EVEN BY THE STANDARDS OF BELTWAY largesse, the arrangement was breathtakingly generous. In April the Federal Communications Commission, at the behest of Congress, handed out prized space on public airwaves to the nation's television broadcasters, space that would have fetched the public as much as $70 billion at auction. The broadcasters got better than a good deal on the new frequencies (effectively, a second channel for each of the nation's 1,500 TV stations). They got them for free. "The largest single grant of public property to a single industry in this generation," grumbles FCC chairman Reed Hundt, who favored an auction of the spectrum space.

The idea behind the giveaway was that the new channels would be used to provide high-definition television (HDTV), which features razor-sharp pictures and CD-quality sound, as well as a host of other digital services. Broadcasters argued that without getting the channels for free, they could never afford to develop HDTV. And, they emphasized, it was only a loan: by 2006, the rollout of digital TV would be complete, and they would give back their old analog channel space. Fair enough, perhaps, if seeing Dan Rather's pores clearly is worth $70 billion to the nation.

But it turns out that the promise of HDTV may have been just a ruse. Each month, in surreptitious ways, the handout to the broadcasters becomes more egregious, which is unsurprising, given their lobbying clout with Congress—$7 million worth in the past two years. A clause buried in this summer's balanced-budget act, pushed by House Speaker Newt Gingrich and Senator Trent Lott, allows stations to keep both their old and new channel space beyond 2006 as long as 15% of households in their markets are still using analog sets. And ABC president Preston Padden has disclosed that his network will probably forgo broadcasting HDTV altogether and instead cram a combination of several standard-definition channels and even some pay-TV programs into the digital pipe. Infuriated public watchdogs see this as sleight of hand. "They get all this spectrum for free, and nobody else had a chance to bid on it," says Solveig Bernstein, a telecommunications expert with the Cato Institute. "It's ridiculous."

ABC's backtrack on HDTV came as little surprise to many industry watchers. "The great myth here is that this was all about HDTV," says Hundt. "HDTV has been a fraud by the broadcasters all these years." Indeed, broadcasters claim that in the frequency consumed by a single HDTV transmission, they can "multicast" several channels of lower-grade digital pictures, which, to the average couch potato, are indistinguishable from the real thing. "The technology is getting so good that we can contemplate multiple channels without any difference in picture quality that the consumer is going to see," Padden told TIME. The other networks are also hinting that their channels won't be devoted solely to pure HDTV. Says Charles Jablonski, a senior executive at NBC: "We have yet to see a compelling reason to forfeit our flexibility."

That makes good business sense: few industry insiders believe that HDTV will catch on very quickly. "We don't see it adding any money to our bottom line," Jablonski says. In time, the multicast approach should produce a windfall for broadcasters, allowing networks to offer subscribers-only and home-shopping channels in addition to their regular free programs. Channel surfers will find themselves—for $150, the price of a converter box—awash in viewing options, not to mention cleaner, brighter reruns of *Seinfeld* and *Party of Five*. And, says Padden, "by this time next year, technology will allow us to do things we can't think of today."

It all sounds fine. But wasn't the giveaway of the free channels contingent on the broadcasters' delivering HDTV? That turns out to be another myth. The Telecommunications Act of 1996 gives the broadcasters carte blanche to offer any programs or services they please so long as they continue to provide one free channel with picture quality as high as today's analog signal. "We're not reneging on our agreement," Padden claims. "We're exceeding it."

Perhaps. Even so, the memory of Congress and the FCC handing broadcasters the entire digital spectrum, on the house, remains a stinging one. So what's an unsuspecting public to do now that it has been deprived of billions of dollars in airwave-auction revenue? The White House says it is studying ways to mandate that broadcasters carry public-interest programming, like free airtime for political candidates. That would, of course, turn the whole mess into a giveaway not only to broadcasters but to pontificating politicians as well. Surely there must be a more sensible way for the government to dispose of a resource worth $70 billion. —*With reporting by Bruce van Voorst/Washington*

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BRIEF SUMMARY

The following is a brief summary only; see full prescribing information for complete product information.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: VALTREX is contraindicated in patients with a known hypersensitivity or intolerance to valacyclovir, acyclovir, or any component of the formulation.

WARNINGS: Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura/hemolytic uremic syndrome (TTP/HUS), in some cases resulting in death, has occurred in patients with advanced HIV disease and also in allogeneic bone marrow transplant and renal transplant recipients participating in clinical trials of VALTREX at doses of 8 grams per day.

PRECAUTIONS: The efficacy of VALTREX has not been established for the treatment of disseminated herpes zoster, or suppression of recurrent genital herpes, or in immunocompromised patients.

Dosage adjustment is recommended when administering VALTREX to patients with renal impairment (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION). Caution should also be exercised when administering VALTREX to patients receiving potentially nephrotoxic agents since this may increase the risk of renal dysfunction and/or the risk of reversible central nervous system symptoms such as those that have been reported in patients treated with intravenous acyclovir.

Information for Patients: *Herpes Zoster:* There are no data on treatment initiated more than 72 hours after onset of the zoster rash. Patients should be advised to initiate treatment as soon as possible after a diagnosis of herpes zoster.

Genital Herpes: Patients should be informed that VALTREX is not a cure for genital herpes. There are no data evaluating whether VALTREX will prevent transmission of infection to others. Because genital herpes is a sexually transmitted disease, patients should avoid contact with lesions or intercourse when lesions and/or symptoms are present to avoid infecting partners. Genital herpes can also be transmitted in the absence of symptoms through asymptomatic viral shedding. If medical management of a genital herpes recurrence is indicated, patients should be advised to initiate therapy at the first sign or symptom of an episode.

There are no data on the effectiveness of treatment initiated more than 72 hours after the onset of signs and symptoms of a first episode of genital herpes or more than 24 hours of the onset of signs and symptoms of a recurrent episode.

Drug Interactions: An additive increase in acyclovir AUC and C_{max} was observed when VALTREX was administered to healthy volunteers who were taking cimetidine, probenecid, or a combination of both cimetidine and probenecid (see CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: Pharmacokinetics).

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility: The data presented below include references to the steady-state acyclovir AUC observed in humans treated with 1 gram VALTREX given orally three times a day to treat herpes zoster. Plasma drug concentrations in animal studies are expressed as multiples of human exposure to acyclovir (see CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: Pharmacokinetics).

Valacyclovir was noncarcinogenic in lifetime carcinogenicity bioassays at single daily doses (gavage) of up to 120 mg/kg/day for mice and 100 mg/kg/day for rats. There was no significant difference in the incidence of tumors between treated and control animals, nor did valacyclovir shorten the latency of tumors. Plasma concentrations of acyclovir were equivalent to human levels in the mouse bioassay and 1.4 to 2.3 times human levels in the rat bioassay.

Valacyclovir was tested in five genetic toxicity assays. An Ames assay was negative in the absence or presence of metabolic activation. Also negative were an in vitro cytogenetic study with human lymphocytes and a rat cytogenetic study at a single oral dose of 3000 mg/kg (8 to 9 times human plasma levels).

In the mouse lymphoma assay, valacyclovir was negative in the absence of metabolic activation. In the presence of metabolic activation (76% to 88% conversion to acyclovir), valacyclovir was weakly mutagenic.

A mouse micronucleus assay was negative at 250 mg/kg but weakly positive at 500 mg/kg (acyclovir concentrations 26 to 51 times human plasma levels).

Valacyclovir did not impair fertility or reproduction in rats at 200 mg/kg/day (6 times human plasma levels).

Pregnancy: *Teratogenic Effects:* Pregnancy Category B. Valacyclovir was not teratogenic in rats or rabbits given 400 mg/kg (which results in exposures of 10 and 7 times human plasma levels, respectively) during the period of major organogenesis. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies of VALTREX or ZOVIRAX in pregnant women. A prospective epidemiologic registry of acyclovir use during pregnancy has been ongoing since 1984. As of December 1994, outcomes of live births have been documented in 388 women exposed to systemic acyclovir during the first trimester of pregnancy. The occurrence rate of birth defects approximates that found in the general population. However, the small size of the registry is insufficient to evaluate the risk for less common defects or to permit reliable and definitive conclusions regarding the safety of acyclovir in pregnant women and their developing fetuses. VALTREX should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

Pregnancy Exposure Registry: To monitor maternal-fetal outcomes of pregnant women exposed to VALTREX, Glaxo Wellcome Inc. maintains a Valacyclovir in Pregnancy Registry. Physicians are encouraged to register their patients by calling (800) 722-9292, ext. 39437.

Nursing Mothers: There is no experience with VALTREX. However, acyclovir concentrations have been documented in breast milk in two women following oral administration of ZOVIRAX and ranged from 0.6 to 4.1 times corresponding plasma levels. These concentrations would potentially expose the nursing infant to a dose of acyclovir as high as 0.3 mg/kg/day. VALTREX should be administered to a nursing mother with caution and only when indicated.

Pediatric Use: Safety and effectiveness of VALTREX in pediatric patients have not been established.

Geriatric Use: Of the total number of patients included in clinical studies of VALTREX, 810 were age 65 or older, and 309 were age 75 or older. A total of 34 volunteers age 65 or older completed a pharmacokinetic trial of VALTREX. The pharmacokinetics of acyclovir following single- and multiple-dose oral administration of VALTREX in geriatric volunteers varied with renal function. Dosage reduction may be required in geriatric patients, depending on the underlying renal status of the patient (see CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

ADVERSE REACTIONS: The adverse events reported by greater than 2% of a given treatment group in clinical trials of VALTREX are listed in Table 1.

Table 1
Incidence (%) of Adverse Events in Herpes Zoster and Genital Herpes Study Populations

	Herpes Zoster			Genital Herpes			
Adverse Event	**VALTREX** 1 gram t.i.d. (n = 967)	**ZOVIRAX** 800 mg 5x daily (n = 376)	**Placebo** (n = 195)	**VALTREX** 1 gram b.i.d. (n = 1,194)	**VALTREX** 500 mg b.i.d. (n = 359)	**ZOVIRAX** 200 mg 5x daily (n = 822)	**Placebo** (n = 439)
Nausea	15	19	8	6	6	7	8
Headache	14	13	12	16	17	12	14
Vomiting	6	8	3	1	1	2	<1
Diarrhea	5	7	6	4	5	3	6
Constipation	4	5	3	<1	1	1	1
Arthralgia	4	5	4	2	1	2	4
Dizziness	3	6	2	3	2	2	3
Abdominal Pain	3	3	2	2	3	2	3
Anorexia	2	3	2	<1	<1	<1	<1

Observed During Clinical Practice: Based on clinical practice experience in patients treated with oral VALTREX, adverse events have been spontaneously reported from domestic and foreign sources during worldwide postmarketing surveillance. Data are insufficient to support an estimate of their incidence or to establish causation. These events may also occur as part of the underlying disease process. The following adverse events have been reported:

General: Facial edema.
Nervous: Confusion, hallucinations (auditory and visual).
Hemic: Thrombocytopenia.
Skin: Erythema multiforme, rash, urticaria.

OVERDOSAGE: Certain events have been reported in patients with acute or chronic renal impairment in whom recommended dose reduction was not utilized. The following adverse events have been reported in these patients: aggressive behavior, confusion, dizziness, dreams, formication, hallucinations, hypertension, mania, and tachycardia. Dose adjustment is recommended in this patient population.

Precipitation of acyclovir in renal tubules may occur when the solubility (2.5 mg/mL) is exceeded in the intratubular fluid. In the event of acute renal failure and anuria, the patient may benefit from hemodialysis until renal function is restored (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

U.S. Patent No. 4,957,924 April 1997 RL-420

GlaxoWellcome
Glaxo Wellcome Inc.
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

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PATCHING UP THE SHIP

After a successful internal space walk, Russia's sickly Mir space station gets a little healthier

By JEFFREY KLUGER

FOR TWO MONTHS THE BATTERED Mir space station has been as much a ghost ship as a spaceship. Even as its crews have continued to live and work in four of its aging modules, its fifth—the once glittering Spektr lab—has remained dark and cold, ruptured by a collision with a cargo ship in June.

Last Friday Spektr flickered back to life. In a superbly executed internal space walk, Mir's new commander, Anatoli Solovyev, and his flight engineer, Pavel Vinogradov, floated into the airless lab and installed a new cable system that will provide electricity to Spektr and the rest of the power-thirsty station. "This is a super day," exulted NASA astronaut Michael Foale, who waited out the space walk inside Mir's Soyuz re-entry vehicle, the crew's lifeboat in case they had to abandon ship. "Well done, everybody."

The space walk was a welcome grace note in a week of too familiar problems for the pratfall-prone station. Four days before, the onboard computer failed—again. Shortly after, there was a touch-and-go moment as a cargo ship approached the station—again. Amid all this, the inevitable finger-pointing began. Russian President Boris Yeltsin suggested that recently returned crewmen Vasili Tsibliyev and Alexander Lazutkin were largely responsible for the station's woes; at his postflight press conference, an indignant Tsibliyev denied the charge.

As for Mir, it's healthier than it has been all summer. But because of the damage to Spektr's hull, the science module is still uninhabitable by Foale or other NASA astronauts, for whom it normally serves as living quarters and science workshop. Though the listing Mir has taken a big step toward righting itself, its problems in space and on Earth are far from over.

The immediate goal of Friday's fix-it call was to install a new hatch on Spektr—one equipped with a cable assembly that would let the crew tap electrical power from the lab's solar panels while keeping the module sealed off from the rest of the station. Before the walk got started, NASA's Greg Harbaugh, who helped plan the exercise, played down its difficulty, brushing off news reports calling it the most dangerous EVA ever. "I don't think they get much easier," he said.

Not exactly. Shortly after Solovyev and Vinogradov donned their spacesuits and depressurized an airlock adjacent to Spektr in preparation for opening the airless lab's hatch, Vinogradov's left glove began leaking air. At first the cosmonauts were unconcerned, and a ground controller even joked as Vinogradov struggled to adjust his suit. "Pull it with all your proletarian force," he instructed.

But as the minutes slipped by—and air hissed from Vinogradov's limited supply—the leak stopped being a laughing matter, since a spacesuit rupture in a vacuum can be instantly fatal. Ultimately, Mission Control ordered the airlock repressurized and told the crew to scrounge up another glove and start all over.

When the cosmonauts turned again to Spektr's hatch, they had no idea what they would find behind it. In the wake of the accident, officials feared the lab would be filled with waving wires, glass debris and even globules of blood collected from the crew for medical tests. But when Vinogradov popped his head inside and peered around with a flashlight, he found that the place looked surprisingly undisturbed. The darkened instrument panels were covered with a layer of sparkly frost, and a cloud of white crystals floated about like fireflies. These were thought to be the remains of a bottle of shampoo that had ruptured in the vacuum.

EYE ON THE ORBITERS: At Mission Control, flight officials study a mini Mir while the cosmonauts conduct their space walk

Reassured by what he saw, Vinogradov eased himself into the module and turned to his principal task: connecting power cables from outlets in the wall to the new hatch. On Earth, the job would be little harder than screwing cables into a VCR, but in bulky gloves and zero G, it was far more difficult. As Vinogradov struggled, Mission Control urged him to take his time. "Don't rush. You have enough oxygen," the Mission Control chief admonished.

Even before Vinogradov finished, the space station's solar panels apparently caught a shaft of sunlight, and power began flowing to the blacked-out lab, causing it to stir to life. "I can see fans spinning and pumps working," he called out. "You're giving us really good news," a controller said, laughing. "Russian equipment works even in a total vacuum."

THE GOOD NEWS

- New hatch plate and power cables installed in Spektr science module
- Damage to interior of Spektr after June collision appears to be minimal
- Cool-headed commander docks cargo ship after guidance monitor quits

THE BAD NEWS

Yeltsin blames the cosmonauts, not their spacecraft

- Holes in Spektr's hull still aren't found, necessitating an outside inspection
- Balky computer crashes again because of worn-out component
- Boris Yeltsin and former Mir commander engage in high-volume squabble

With the cables in place, Solovyev joined Vinogradov inside the lab, and the crewmen began their next chore, looking for breaches in Spektr's skin caused by the collision. The cosmonauts had originally been ordered not to turn the place upside down hunting for holes but rather just to scan for what NASA called blue sky showing through the walls. With the work going so well, however, controllers approved a more thorough search, and Vinogradov and Solovyev went so far as to disassemble Foale's stationary bicycle in order to create maneuvering room. "Michael," Solovyev joshed, "your riding days are over." For all that, the cosmonauts found no bulkhead rupture, and tiring rapidly, they backed out, sealed the new hatch and climbed out of their suits.

Just how successful the space walk was remains to be seen. It will take several days before the power system is configured and the station's hardware fired back up. Mir generates 15 kW of electricity—about enough to run a small house—and the repairs could help it produce up to 11 more. The additional juice would allow 80% to 90% of the station's planned experiments to be resumed.

With or without power, however, Mir remains a troubled ship. Earlier in the week, Solovyev was guiding an unmanned cargo craft in for a remote-control docking when the station's computer suddenly quit, sending the entire hydra-headed Mir into a slow roll. This swung its solar panels out of alignment with the sun, causing power to flicker and fade, and with it the TV monitor Solovyev was using to steer the cargo ship. But the veteran cosmonaut stayed cool, flying the craft blind until it was safely docked. That, said James van Laak, one of NASA's Mir managers, "was an excellent piece of piloting."

On Earth, former Mir commander Tsibliyev was anything but unflappable. Stung by Yeltsin's declaration that Mir's woes were caused by the "human factor," Tsibliyev made headlines at his postflight press conference by deflecting the blame to Russia's sickly economy, which, he insisted, has not allowed the space agency to maintain the station. "Factories do not operate, and parts have not been delivered," he said. At week's end Tsibliyev was at least partly vindicated when Russian space officials admitted the computer breakdown was caused by an aging component that had not been replaced.

For now, such squabbling will probably be put aside. With Mir stabilized, the crew is looking ahead to its next space walk—this one outside the ship to find and patch the elusive holes in Spektr's skin. NASA has agreed to allow Foale to train for that orbital excursion, though just when it will take place and whether he'll actually participate is still undecided. NASA officials firmly state, however, that as long as Mir stays sound, they will proceed with plans to send astronaut David Wolf up to relieve Foale in late September. Ghost ship or not, Mir will apparently sail on. —***Reported by Andrew Meier/Moscow and Dick Thompson/Washington***

For more coverage of space exploration and a virtual-reality tour of Mir, see **time.com**

Sleights of Silicone

The legal wrangling over breast implants may test the ability of science to stand up in court

By TAMALA M. EDWARDS

WHEN A TEXAS SURGEON PUT DOW Corning silicone implants in Uneeda Laitinen's breasts 25 years ago, he assured her they were not just safe but indestructible. "He said when I was dead in my grave, I'd have beautiful breasts," she recalls. But going from a 34B to a 36C seemed to bring on a plethora of problems: severe migraines, memory loss, aching joints and nerves so damaged that Laitinen was unaware that a hot skillet was searing her until she smelled burning flesh. Her cyst-riddled ovaries were removed, and she developed eight stomach tumors. "There's no history in my family, no reason for me to be ill," says Laitinen, 51. "There has to be something else."

She and thousands of other women believe the "something else" is silicone implants. Last week a class action against Dow Chemical, a parent company of Dow Corning, moved forward when a Louisiana jury found that Dow knowingly deceived the women by hiding negative information about silicone. The trial's second phase, which is to begin this month, will take up the most crucial question of all: Can silicone implants be scientifically proved in a court of law to be the cause of these ailments? At the same time, the case will test a more philosophical issue: How compatible in court are the ever questioning nature of science and the sword-sharp decisiveness required by justice?

Trials involving science often pit expert against expert, with lawyers on each side trying to expose the scientists on the other side as charlatans or proponents of "junk" theories. In 1993, however, the Supreme Court ruled in *Daubert v. Merrell Dow* that judges should act as gatekeepers, assessing the validity of the experts who take their stand. "Before *Daubert*, judges were unwilling to prevent testifying," says Joseph Sanders, a University of Houston law professor. "Now they're more willing to exclude experts." The results are dramatic, even pivotal, in cases involving breast implants. Last year Judge Robert Jones of Oregon used the findings of his own panel of scientists to exclude the plaintiffs' evidence in some 70 cases brought against implant makers. Federal Judge Sam Pointer of Alabama is evaluating pretrial evidence in 22,000 cases. To this end he has carefully assembled a four-member expert panel. Its conclusions and videotaped depositions are expected to influence not just Pointer but many other judges as well in determining what should be allowed in court. His report is expected early next year.

The issue of judges accrediting scientists is controversial enough. "It's very discretionary," says Sheila Jasanoff, head of science and technology studies at Cornell University. "As a result, you're getting court-driven findings as opposed to true science." But even "true" science may sometimes not be enough to sway a jury. Dow Chemical lawyers are armed with studies by Harvard and the Mayo Clinic, assessments from the Food and Drug Administration and the American Medical Association, and testimony from respected scientists, all saying there is no evidence of a significant link between silicone and systemic disease in women with implants. Yet twice before, in trials similar to the one that will unfold in Louisiana, juries have awarded plaintiffs millions of dollars. Why? Because scientists can never say anything is absolutely true or false. Who knows what future research may uncover? "That's where we stumble," admits John Musser, a Dow Chemical spokesman.

Plaintiffs' lawyers can contest the defense studies and ask the jury to weigh personal example against laboratory empiricism. For example, in the Louisiana trial plaintiffs intend to note that one of their claimants was rushed into emergency surgery after what her doctors said was silicone began leaking through her skin from a ruptured implant. Marcia Angell, executive editor of the *New England Journal of Medicine*, decries the "pseudo science" that links breast implants to illness: "It comes down to which side has the most personal experts and puts on the best show."

In the case decided by the Louisiana jury last week, plaintiffs' attorney Dawn Barrios presented her case in layman's terms while Dow's lawyers showed up with treatises and textbooks. "You could see the jury's eyes glaze over," she says. Moreover, internal Dow memos explicitly referring to "cover-ups" and calling the marketing of the implants "inexcusable" and "right up there with the Pinto gas tank" did nothing to win sympathy for the company.

Still, Dow claims to have not only the weight of scientific evidence but also a trend among juries: 14 out of 19 smaller cases were decided in favor of the company this year. Lawyers for the plaintiffs hope the Supreme Court will restore some of their power to call witnesses by reconsidering and reining in its *Daubert* ruling. As for the women in the case, their appeal is one that neither science nor law has answered so far. Says Laitinen: "We just want our health back." —*Reported by Barbara Maddux/New York and Bruce van Voorst/Washington*

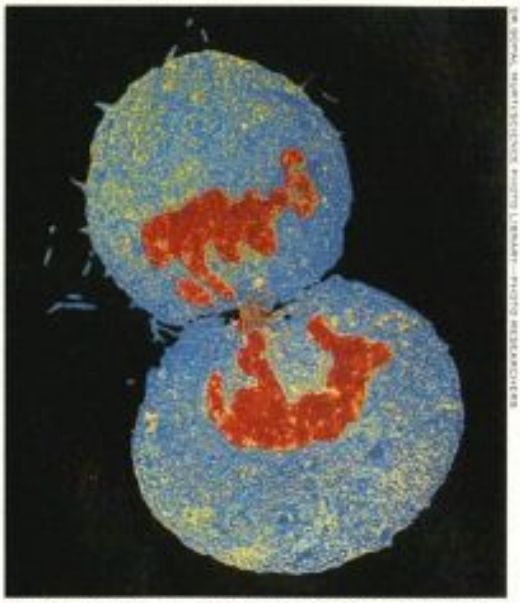
PLAINTIFFS' ARGUMENTS
- Silicone is a toxic substance and causes autoimmune disease
- Up to 70% of implants rupture, and silicone travels to other organs
- Dow Chemical knew the implants were unsafe

DOW CHEMICAL'S DEFENSE
- Respected scientific journals and studies say there is no link between silicone and autoimmune disease
- Implants have a rupture rate of up to 6%; silicone is inert
- Dow says it has no cause to believe implants are unsafe

The Immortality Enzyme

A newly discovered gene may help scientists combat cancer and ailments linked to aging

As the human body ages, it loses bone. Individual cells lose something equally vital. Every time one divides, it sheds tiny snippets of DNA known as telomeres, which serve as protective caps on the ends of chromosomes. After perhaps a hundred divisions, a cell's telomeres become so truncated that its chromosomes—site of the cell's genes—begin to fray, rather like shoelaces that have lost their plastic tips. Eventually, such aged cells die—unless, like "immortal" cancer cells, they produce telomerase, an enzyme that protects and even rebuilds telomeres. Scientists have long dreamed of drugs that would inhibit the immortalizing enzyme because, observes M.I.T. biochemist Robert Weinberg, "then maybe cancer cells would run out of telomeres and just poop out."



CELL DIVISION: Fraying chromosomes in the nucleus (red)

Wishful thinking? Maybe not. In papers published just a week apart in the journals *Science* and *Cell*, two teams of researchers—one led by Nobel-prizewinning biochemist Thomas Cech of the University of Colorado, the other by M.I.T.'s Weinberg—have announced a breakthrough that could help bring about such a drug. Both teams have managed to clone a gene that controls the activity of the telomerase enzyme in human cells. That could set the stage for development not only of inhibiting drugs but also of substances that switch on the enzyme—which might help combat degenerative diseases associated with aging.

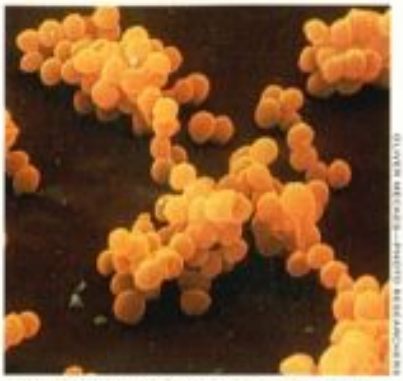
Such possibilities, to be sure, are speculative, but that didn't stop Wall Street, where the stock of Geron Corp., a small biotech company based in Menlo Park, Calif., that helped Cech's group discover the gene, more than doubled, to 16½ a share. In fact, Geron researchers have been looking for antitelomerase compounds for several years, using indirect-screening methods. Because tumor cells—the main source of the human enzyme—produce it in vanishingly small quantities, the scientists lacked pure telomerase, which could have sped the search for drugs that might be used against it.

With the new gene in hand, the researchers should be able to churn out at will the protein for which it provides the genetic blueprint. That protein, they believe, is telomerase's most important building block. "For us," exults Calvin Harley, Geron's chief scientist, "it's like having access to an organism's brain."

The new protein, it turns out, bears an intriguing resemblance to an enzyme produced by HIV, the retrovirus that causes AIDS. Indeed, the AIDS drug AZT has already been shown to inhibit telomerase activity. But the viral enzyme and the human enzyme, says Colorado's Cech, are only 20% identical, which explains why AZT is not an ideal telomerase inhibitor. "What we want," he declares, "is a compound that fits telomerase the way a hand fits a glove."

The odds that such a compound will materialize now seem high. But experts caution that it could take years before the first telomerase inhibitors are ready to be tested on humans to determine if they'll have any serious side effects—or if they'll actually inhibit tumor growth. Such questions are perhaps one reason Geron's stock leveled off at week's end, closing at 12½ a share.

—*By J. Madeleine Nash*



MICROMENACE: Staphylococcus bacteria are dangerous invaders of surgical wounds

Germ Warfare

A drug-resistant staph strain has doctors on edge

Of all the illnesses that can be picked up in the hospital, a staphylococcus infection is surely the most fearsome. The stealthy bacterium snakes along intravenous lines or seeps into surgical wounds, destroying skin and bones, poisoning blood, threatening death. For years it could be stopped by penicillin. Then it slowly became resistant to one antibiotic after another until finally only one, vancomycin, remained to subdue all staph strains. Now comes word that even that microbial barrier is falling.

Last week the Centers for Disease Control reported that a man in a Michigan hospital had contracted a staph infection that even vancomycin could not stem. It was just the second report of a vancomycin-resistant staph infection. The first case occurred in Japan last year when a baby became ill after heart surgery.

By using several antibiotics simultaneously, the doctors in Michigan brought their patient's infection under control. Even so, health officials suspect that vancomycin-resistant staph will soon appear in other U.S. hospitals as well. Calling for stringent antiseptic procedures, they urged doctors to report cases of vancomycin-resistant staph promptly to the CDC.

Bacteria, of course, don't become resistant on their own. Whenever antibiotics are used indiscriminately, mildly resistant bacteria survive and breed with one another, creating increasingly resistant germs. Pharmaceutical companies are racing to create new antibiotics that can replace vancomycin as the drug of last recourse. The leading candidate: Synercid, an experimental drug being developed by Rhône-Poulenc Rorer. Tests show that it should defeat even vancomycin-resistant staphylococci—at least until a tougher strain of bacteria evolves.

—*By Christine Gorman*

IT AIN'T US, BABE

Thirty years after the Summer of Love, the flower children's kids envision—nothing

1997 "The only thing we have to rebel against is rebelling itself," says Alexandra Lynn, 15, right, with friend Harlequin Rose, 17

By JAMES S. KUNEN

THIS IS A DISGUSTING GENERATION. It's a disgusting time to live in. It's boring," says Alexandra Lynn, who is 15 going on 25, as she languidly smokes a cigarette with a gaggle of similarly jaded teens in Greenwich Village's Washington Square Park on a sultry Wednesday night. "The '90s is an exhausted decade. There's nothing to look for, and nowhere to go. This generation really hasn't got any solid ground. I mean, the '60s had solid ground, but that's gone now."

Long gone. Thirty summers have flashed by since the Summer of Love. Back then, when I was a teenager, we appreciated being young. We thought being young meant we were something special, rather than just one more run of a mill where the molds are never broken. Our misconception can perhaps be laid to the advertising industry, which had drummed into us that *New! new! new!* meant *Better! better! better!* Now, of course, we are neither new nor better. But we were lean and energetic in those days, and there were lots of us, so we thought we could change the world. Our parents disagreed. Remember the generation gap? (Or was that a clothing store?) We thought our mothers and fathers were materialistic, hypocritical sellouts. They thought we were spoiled brats. There were a lot of hard feelings.

We knew that when we became parents, with our '60s spontaneity and spirituality intact, our kids would want to be just like us.

It hasn't turned out that way, not even in Greenwich Village, the navel of the counterculture, where the tides of the '60s would be least likely to have receded. Alexandra and her friend Harlequin Rose (née Cheryl LaRosa) are standing around by the particular tree where teenage hippies, goths, techno-goths and freaks from all over the New York City area congregate. Later—much later—they may try to get into the Bank, the Pyramid Club, whatever, to dance all night and get blasted by music. But right now they are holding forth for a middle-aged reporter who is having a close encounter with his own cluelessness.

Harlequin, 17, whose Deadhead father gave her a hippie nickname, as he did most of his 12 children (Sunshine, Moonshine . . .), opines that "the '60s life-style still seems to be going very strong." But beyond her fashion statement—a flower-child revision, with pastel jewels on her nose and forehead—she is hard-pressed to cite any examples. "We have Phish, now that the Dead are gone," she ventures. "And raves. It's very much the same idea as a be-in or love-in to go to a rave."

But what of politics? In the '60s we

used to say, "The personal is political," which meant that everything was politics, and politics was everything.

"I don't think anybody wants to deal with politics anymore," says Harlequin. "They want to get as far away from it as possible."

Her friend agrees. "Everything has been done, and everything has been stood for, everything has been fought over, and now it's basically like there is no more debate," says Alexandra, whose prim black cocktail dress and silver-buckled black vinyl corset (worn on the outside) make her a techno-goth—for the day at least. She is passionately apathetic, as if to spite her father, who demonstrated against the war from the City College of New York to Berkeley and who by his own count was arrested "about 11 times." But isn't there still poverty and inequity? she is asked.

"Yeah, but, hey, that's life," she shrugs. "There is no oppressor. It's just luck, bad f__ing luck."

It is a stance calculated to break a '60s father's heart. But Steve Lynn is sympathetic to his daughter's anomie. (Her mother, seven years separated from him, did not wish to be quoted in the same article with Steve.) "When we grew up, it was simple to rebel," he recalls. There were so many rules to be broken. When he wore jeans to a high school assembly in 1963, violating the dress code, "it was like burning the flag." He put on a tie-dyed shirt and was beaten up for it. His long hair got him pulled over by a sheriff who threatened to cut it off. "That was wrong," he says of the law officer's bullying. "It was easy to rebel against that. In those days, right was so right. Now, what's so right out there?"

For those of Alexandra's generation, us-vs.-them causes are hard to find. They already *have* peace and freedom, the Holy Grail of the '60s. "But with that," she says, "comes the monotonous undertone of the entirety of life, you know? What is there to do? There's nothing to do, there's nothing to stand for, there's nothing even to look at, because the shock value is gone."

Her park buddy Harry Siegel, 19, elaborates on this point. "The ability to howl at the moon has been lost," he laments. "The counterculture has been absorbed by the culture. The blue hair and pierced nipples are trite, and no one pays them any mind. Nothing is outside the fold."

So this is how their generation rebels: they dump their parents' avowed political beliefs but pick up their parents' social-sexual mores and run with them. They smoke, drink, take drugs and have sex—earlier than we ever dreamed of doing. According to recent government surveys, 45% of 10th-graders and 31% of eighth-graders say they have taken illicit drugs; 21% of 10th- and 10% of eighth-graders say they have been drunk in the past month. In 1995, 50% of girls ages 15 to 19 said they had had intercourse, compared with 29% in 1970, when our famous sexual revolution was in full swing.

ALL THOSE THINGS ABOUT HIPPIE freedom and giving each other space go out the window at 3 a.m. when you don't get a phone call," says Steve Lynn, a hard-driving entrepreneur who operates nine burrito restaurants and still wears denim overalls to work. "My mother said, 'I hope you have a child just like you. It's the only way you'll know how much it pains me, what you're doing.' But the gulf between me and my mother was greater, because the change from the '50s to the '60s was greater. I mean, what could you tell your mother about Berkeley? Sex, drugs, rock 'n' roll—she didn't have a clue, except it wasn't kosher. I know what's going on. But saying, no, no, no—I saw that wasn't going to work. No, no, no meant yes, yes, yes. They have to do it to set themselves apart from their parents."

A mother of one of the Washington Square teenagers concurs. "This is the hard thing for parents, when you realize you don't have a lot of control. Sometimes we get into a big argument, with the worst thing happening being her throwing a few things, breaking a dish. [It's] the old mother-daughter story: if you don't hate your mother, you're gonna become your mother. She has to make sure she's not her mother."

But she is her parents' child, as were we, much more than we realized. Our parents outlasted the Depression and defeated the armies of fascism. They taught us, by word and deed, that we Americans could do anything if we put our minds to it—that the world would bend to our will, and that it was our duty to exercise that will. We were raised to believe that what we thought mattered, that what we did mattered. What were we trying to do but complete our parents' liberation of the world? What were we trying to build if not that shining city on a hill—albeit in rainbow colors?

We failed. We ran out of answers. Now there is no politics, just the petty scuffling of narrow self-interests. There is no cause but our own happiness, which we search for in the marketplace. And this is the example our children have grown up with.

"It's very hard to get them to see that you can make change either in yourself or something around you, as opposed to finding your niche and sort of riding the wave through life," observes State University of New York–Buffalo history professor Michael Frisch of the 18-year-olds who come through his door. "These kids have no sense that they have any power over the world."

Says Alexandra Lynn: "There's nothing to do but entertainment—make it or watch it. The '60s and whatever it stood for have mutated into something that's just another show."

Our children turned out like us after all. But we are not who we thought we'd be. ■

1967 At a Central Park be-in, meaninglessness meant something

James S. Kunen is the author of The Strawberry Statement, *a journal of the '60s.*

"I've been looking at music videos closely, and a lot of them are rubbish."

Jonathan Glazer

V I D E O

THE NEW VIDEO WIZARDS

Four hot young directors are bringing fresh verve to MTV. Hollywood could be next

By CHRISTOPHER JOHN FARLEY

SIX MONTHS AGO, ELEKTRA RECords decided that Missy "Misdemeanor" Elliott was a hip-hop star. However, there was one problem. Outside of the relatively small demographic of people who pay close attention to the songwriting credits of R.-and-B. albums—Elliott has composed minor hits for such acts as Aaliyah, Ginuwine and Jodeci—hardly anybody had ever heard of her. Also, Elliott isn't your typical Top 40 sex siren. She has a regular, stocky body, the kind most people have unless they're members of a professional sports team or Keenen Ivory Wayan's all-woman house band. So the record company turned to music-video director Hype Williams. Over the past year or so, Williams—his real first name is Harold—has become the most in-demand music-video director going; his clips boast a sensuous palette of colors, and, most important, they tend to get heavy play on MTV.

Williams met with Elliott and outlined his plans: he saw her in a patent-leather suit pumped full of air. "He told me he wanted to make me look like the Michelin Man," says Elliott. "I was like, 'Excuse me?' And he was like, 'Trust me. It's going to be hot.'" Try scorching. The Williams-directed music video for *The Rain (Supa Dupa Fly)*, the first single off Elliott's debut album, *Supa Dupa Fly*, features the singer in that weird, bulbous leather suit, as well as surreally distorted camera shots and dancers prancing in shiny yellow raincoats. MTV has been playing it steadily, propelling the previously little-known Elliott to the top of the charts.

Last year music videos seemed to be an exhausted form. Shows like MTV's *Beavis and Butt-head* (which was recently canceled) made ironic sport of them; programs like VH-1's sporadically clever *Pop-Up Video* (which displays trivia-filled text about videos as they play) seemed to suggest that they were too tiresome to endure without supplementary information. Still, last winter MTV, which had begun to tilt toward Jenny McCarthy–helmed non-music programs, announced that it was recommitting itself to videos and would play 10 to 20 additional hours of music programming every week.

MTV's ratings are still going down (they slipped 7% in the second quarter of this

“I wanted to be Basquiat, but none of my paintings were any good. I’m at heart a frustrated artist.”

Hype Williams

“I am drawn to dark[ness]. I try and look for beauty in darkness, to make some harmony in the images.”

Floria Sigismondi

year), but thanks to the increased play videos are receiving, there's a new wave of directors on the way up. The network has been de-emphasizing alternative rock recently and searching for other forms to replace it, creating an opportunity for directors with a strong, clear vision to bring performers from other genres to widespread attention. The world of videos is high stakes. Gina Harrell, head of video production at Elektra Records, says her label spends about $300,000 to $600,000 a video for major acts; and since MTV began tagging the names of directors on videos four years ago, competition among filmmakers to produce the most inventive work has heated up.

"I learned that I had to go out and hustle if I was going to make it."

Paul Hunter

Several newcomers, most notably Williams (who did Mary J. Blige's lush clip *Everything*), Paul Hunter (Erykah Badu, Sean "Puffy" Combs), Jonathan Glazer (Radiohead, Jamiroquai) and Floria Sigismondi (Marilyn Manson, Tricky), have risen to the challenge. As a result, the directors themselves are becoming MTV stars. Williams and Hunter have almost become brand names; each has a colorful, highly recognizable style, and hip-hop stars—and even some alternative bands—are rushing to work with them. All four of these directors are up for multiple awards at next week's MTV Music Video Awards, and all four are starting to hear from Hollywood as well.

Interestingly, some of the directors are contemptuous of the field in which they've risen to the top. "Music videos are largely rubbish," says Glazer, whose video *Virtual Insanity*, for the trippy Eurodance group Jamiroquai, is nominated for a record 10 MTV awards. Says Sigismondi: "I don't watch [MTV]. I'm really not up on what's trendy. I'm in my own little world."

Williams, 28, who grew up in Queens, New York, wanted to be a painter. "That's what probably stimulated my interest in color now," he says. "I wanted to be Basquiat or Keith Haring." Hunter, 31, started his career as a photographer but decided to study film at California State University at Northridge after visiting a movie set when his brother, an aspiring actor, got a part in a small indie film. Hunter later dropped out, and says now, "I learned that I had to go out and hustle if I was going to make it, [that] I was going to have to go out and make films by whatever means I could."

A scrappy intelligence makes the work of all four of these directors stand out even when the songs they are visualizing aren't all that strong. Hip-hop king Combs' *It's All About the Benjamins* is a slight affair on record, but in Hunter's video it bursts into life. We see Combs, with his white-suited posse, running through a forest; the scene shifts to a stone quarry, drenched in floodlights and filled with revelers; then we see Combs again, in black, rapping onstage as the film slips and slides in the projector—and that's all in the first 10 seconds.

Glazer's video for Jamiroquai is less flashy but nonetheless eye catching. The band is mostly unknown in the States; its current album, *Traveling Without Moving*, is a mere echo of stronger, tighter, better American R. and B. from the '70s. *Virtual Insanity*, a rant against technology that draws heavily, if not entirely successfully Stevie Wonder for musical inspirat is the only truly catchy song on th bum. In the video we see Jamiroq singer, Jay Kay, standing alone i mostly empty room. The floor seem move as he dances, sings and poses; niture appears and vanishes. The cl somewhat dry, but it keeps us watc as we try to figure out the physics of weird space. "If you're simple, yo effective," says Glazer, 31, who maj in theater arts at London's Middl Polytechnic College.

Sigismondi, 31, who was born in I and lives in Can says she never aim shock, though she ally strikes a nerve try and look for be in darkness, to m some kind of harm in the images." In video for shock-ro Manson's *Tourniq* we are treated to sight of Manson sha his own armpit; in S mondi's clip for *Beautiful People*, we writhing worms, ro stomping fascistic b and Manson's m pushed open by s cruel dental device. songs themselves dumb and brutal, the videos have a gh ly playfulness evokes David L and Federico Fellini

So, of course, I lywood is calling. the past few years er video directors h made the jump from MTV to feat films; David Fincher, who cre videos for Madonna, went on to di *Seven* and the forthcoming thriller *Game*. Sigismondi says movie sc have been "flooding in," but that hasn't chosen a project. Williams is veloping a live-action Fat Albert ture for Bill Cosby. Hunter has sig to direct a film for HBO, and Glaze working on the movie *Gangsta Num One*. But none of them have yet de ed to leave videos for movies per nently. Says Glazer: "I don't believe graduate from one to another." Meet rock stars, attending awards sho who would want to leave a film se like this anyway? —*With reportin Patrick E. Cole/Los Angeles and Davi Thigpen/New York*

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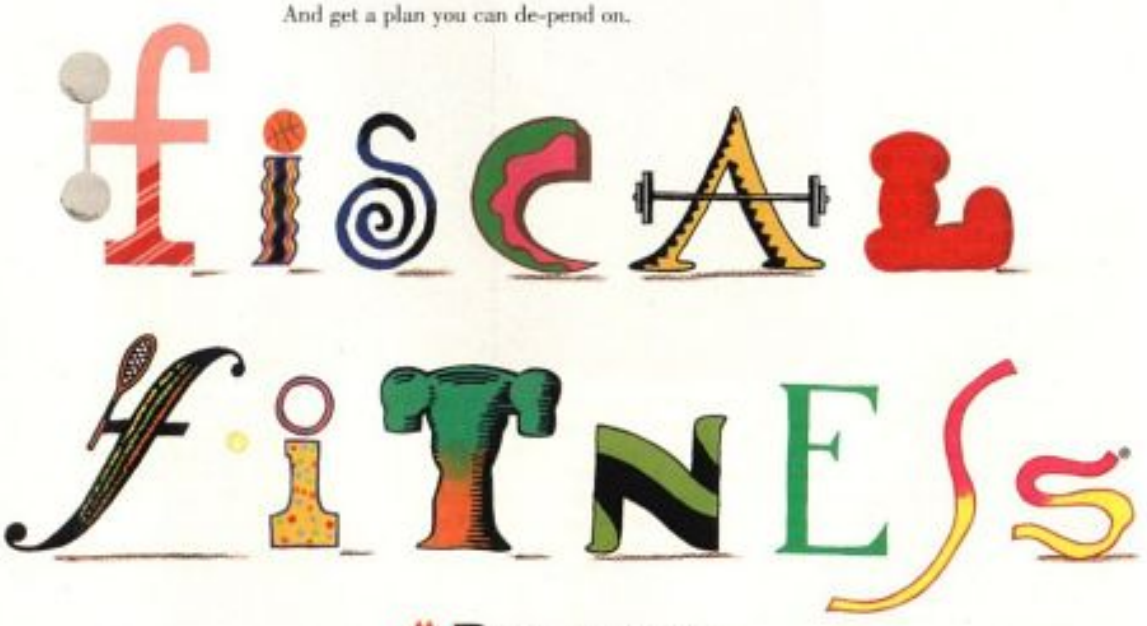

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Bruce Handy

Have Gigabytes, Will Act

Is a digital George Burns the answer to the movies' malaise? We'll find out!

IS THERE ANY OTHER INDUSTRY BESIDES THE MOVIES where so much rides on assets as evanescent as star quality? This is why genuine movie stars are both fawned over and loathed by their employers, and why they are paid so very, very much. But what if modern special-effects technicians, many of whom tend to be young men with few material needs beyond limitless supplies of caffeine and tapes of old John Woo movies, could be paid much, much less to create actors who would give infinitely malleable performances while never demanding gross points or throwing hissies? Or take it a step further: What if Marilyn Monroe, say, could be digitally returned from the dead—and without the neuroses? Is this ghoulish? Something akin to playing God? Well, maybe. And maybe Marilyn could have made *Striptease* a hit.

Artists in all media know that a touch of imperfection—a barely missed beat, Streisand's nose—can breathe life into a work. But perfectibility is the Promethean temptation of Hollywood's computer-graphics revolution, which is giving movies a glossy hyperreality unseen since the heyday of the studio system while distracting us from their essential soullessness. And if the computer's single greatest achievement to date has been the astonishingly life-like dinosaurs of the astonishingly lifeless *Jurassic Park* and *The Lost World*, creating digital humans of similar believability remains the industry's Holy Grail.

Not that computers aren't already used to enhance performances, smoothing out crow's-feet here, filling in a depleted hairline there, even, as one London-based f/x man described it to the *Guardian*, removing "a dribble of spit" from Tom Cruise's chin for a scene in *Mission: Impossible*. But this is mere tweakery. A Japanese company has created a digital teen idol, Kyoko Date, who performs in music videos. "She," however, is based on the anatomical parts of various real girls. Dennis Muren, who has won eight Oscars as the senior visual-effects supervisor at George Lucas' Industrial Light & Magic, estimates that it would still take a couple of years of R. and D.—and more money, he says, than it would be worth—to create a fully realized, ready-for-its-close-up human from digital scratch. But that day is surely coming. Computer graphics—CG, in industry shorthand—have already been used to create loosely rendered virtual stunt people suitable for brief action sequences. The buzz has it that James Cameron's forthcoming *Titanic* will represent a leap forward with its use of CG extras, detailed down to the misty breath they exhale in the cold night air, although one source who has seen completed footage from the film says the overall effect is less impressive as a visual than as a because-they-can declaration. Why not, when you've got a budget currently estimated at over $200 million?

Digital goofing with old clips has given John Wayne and Fred Astaire the opportunity to sell Coors beer and Dirt Devil vacuum cleaners on TV despite being dead. A more disturbing prospect is represented by a film called *Everything's George*, which begins shooting this week. It will star George Burns, who is also dead but will nevertheless appear, as himself, with the blessing of his estate. "Five weeks after he died, we already had the rights," boasts producer Paul Greenberg. The screenplay posits Burns as a recent arrival in heaven, a Level One angel desperate to reunite with his wife Gracie Allen, who preceded him to heaven way back when and is now a Level Six angel. The only way Burns can make Level Six himself is by returning to Earth, coming to a mortal's aid and thereby earning his wings. Frank Capra is not coming back to direct. Nor is Marshall Herff Applewhite.

As for Burns, the filmmakers have commissioned a clay model of the comic's head, accurate down to "every blemish, wart and liver spot," as Greenberg puts it. The head will then be scanned into a computer and brought to life with what is known as motion-capture technology, using data from sensors that have been attached to an actor—in this case the old impressionist Frank Gorshin, who will give Burns' performance. No doubt this production will be watched closely by the effects industry, as well as by Rich Little's agent. Greenberg is promising pretty grand results: "Someone with a trained eye might say there's something not quite human about it. But the average layman will watch it and say, 'Wow! George Burns is alive!'" Either that or "Yikes!"

When it comes to playing God, of course, cloning the images of hapless dead celebrities is not in the same league as mucking with actual genes. But the question of CG humans does allow designers to muse like college freshmen about the nature of reality and still call it work. For instance, effects artists can give you long disquisitions on skin, its subtle sheen, the complexity of pores. To a computer, it's the little things that are most confusing about humanity. "The closer you get to reality, the harder it is to make something look real," explains Muren. "When it's a ways away from reality you kind of respect it; it has its own integrity, like a kids' drawing or an Impressionist painting. But the more realistic it tries to get, the faker and faker it can tend to get." Which, nicely put, is the dilemma of contemporary moviemaking. ■

PHOTO ILLUSTRATION BY STEVE COOLEY—PHOTOS FROM EVERETT COLLECTION

Lady Screens the Blues

Dorothy Dandridge, Hollywood's first black goddess, was dead at 42. Now she's back in style

By RICHARD CORLISS

SOME CALLED HER the black Marilyn. Dorothy Dandridge was light-skinned—or, as she would say, in mock haughtiness, "*tan*. Teasing tan, darling!" In old Hollywood, black was the color not of a skin tone but of a stop sign for gifted actors. So Dandridge's impact as a fiery siren in the 1954 *Carmen Jones*—she earned the first Oscar nomination for an African American in a leading role—allowed her and all blacks to hope Hollywood might finally find a place of honor for people of color. But like Marilyn, Dandridge doubted her talent, had bad luck with the men in her life, suffered a mid-career crisis and died early (at 42, in 1965) after a barbiturate overdose.

To most filmgoers, Dandridge is either a faded memory or no memory at all; but her life and death are the stuff of movie legend, and a poignant cautionary tale for the audience that adored her. Thus even before she gets an hour-long *Biography*, she is the subject of a careful, doting biography—film historian Donald Bogle's *Dorothy Dandridge* (Amistad Press; 613 pages; $27.95)—and of a contest among black stars to play her onscreen. It is the hottest biopic property for a black actress since *Lady Sings the Blues*, the story of Billie Holiday—a doomed figure Dandridge had for years yearned to play.

Lady. That was the image Dandridge projected, and it seemed nicely suited to a Hollywood just then scouting for a dark face to introduce to audiences. But beneath this delicate elegance, Dorothy was a nest of insecurities. Born in 1922, she'd been drilled for stardom by her bisexual mother Ruby, who fled a Cleveland marriage for Hollywood with her two daughters and her domineering girlfriend in tow. Dottie and sister Vivian were onstage from childhood and in films from 1935. Did they want to be? Ruby never asked.

Growing up onscreen, Dorothy was pretty as a Keane picture, vivacious as Betty Boop, and slim—slim as a black actress's chance of movie stardom in the whites-only golden age. Nina Mae McKinney (in *Hallelujah*) and Fredi Washington (in *Imitation of Life*) had radiated passion and depth, but by the late '30s Hollywood was consigning blacks to comedy roles and musical numbers.

So Dandridge sang of "Ten little jitterbug boys" with Louis Armstrong in *Going Places* and about the "Harlem Sandman" ("He makes you Count Basie/ Instead of countin' sheep") in *Hit Parade of 1943*. She starred in the video-jukebox "soundies," dolled up in jewels for *Easy Street* or jiving expertly in *Swing for Your Supper* ("They made me rock 'n' roll ... brought me up on good ol' rhythmatic"). In the 1940 *Sun Valley Serenade* she introduced *Chattanooga Choo Choo*, dancing with the great Nicholas brothers. By then Dottie was a solo act. Much later, Vivian worked as her star sister's hairdresser—but that's another sad show-biz tale.

Dandridge built a career as a suave nightclub singer before playing the jungle queen in *Tarzan's Peril* (1951). Here and in *Bright Road* (1953), a sweet drama starring Dorothy as a rural teacher, she flashed limpid eyes aching with sympathy; imagine Olivia de Havilland with a little sex and a little color (Dorothy's face had to be darkened with makeup).

Otto Preminger needed persuading that demure Dorothy could be the heartbreaking Carmen. But there she stands, hands on svelte hips, unleashing a wonderfully womanly laugh and dazzling the hapless Joe (Harry Belafonte) by sitting down and slinging his leg over her shoulder or urging him to dry her toenails: "Blow on 'em, Sugar." Here was an adult sexuality Hollywood had rarely shown. It surfaces again in the French *Tamango* (1957), where Dandridge—as Aiche, the half-caste slave mistress of captain Curt Jurgens—summons a complex ferocity, connecting with Aiche's hurt as well as her love-hatred of the man who owns her.

Dorothy's sex life was just as stormy. Her first husband, Harold Nicholas of the dance team, was absent and faithless; their daughter Lynn was brain damaged and had to be institutionalized. Her second marriage, to Las Vegas sharpie Jack Denison, yanked her into bankruptcy. Her trysts with Preminger, Jurgens, Peter Lawford and others left her forlorn. Her nightclub career dipped; after *Porgy and Bess* (1959), good film offers dried up. Dorothy was yesterday's darling.

Luck is often a matter of timing. Dandridge was pretty and gifted at the right time; that gave her a taste of stardom. But she aspired to it the old way—by being a dignified actress, a chanteuse, a lady—at just the time when pop culture was busting into rowdiness. Bogle says she was "the beauty as loner." That isolation may have scuttled her. Now it makes her a heroine, a nostalgia pinup and a source for the kind of movie role Dorothy Dandridge was rarely lucky enough to play. ■

Who'll Play Dorothy in The Movie?

Beauty, pain, early death—Dandridge had it all, at least for a seriously soapy bio-pic. And the nominees are ...

HALLE BERRY Suffered in Queen. Now hopes to feel Dottie's pain for HBO

WHITNEY HOUSTON Has the fame, the tabloid marriage, the book rights

JANET JACKSON Show-biz baby; expert on the angst of stardom

JADA PINKETT A natural—and think of the sparks if Will Smith plays Harold

VANESSA WILLIAMS Sings, acts, dazzles—the works. Blue eyes? Fix 'em

BIG CITY BRASS: Suber, Ferguson, DeLaria, Llana and Montano in *On the Town*

Old Shows, New Spirit

If Broadway must stay alive on revivals, let them be as canny as *1776*, as vivacious as *On the Town*

By RICHARD CORLISS

WHEN *ON THE TOWN* OPENED IN 1944, New York, New York really was a belluva town. And Broadway was one fabulous art form. *Oklahoma!*, cornpone revolutionizer of the musical, was playing nearby, and *Carousel* was about to open. Kurt Weill, Sigmund Romberg, Cole Porter and Harold Arlen all had new shows. As for the new kids, two of *On the Town's* creators were 31: Betty Comden and Adolph Green, the co-stars who wrote the show. Two were 26: composer Leonard Bernstein and choreographer Jerome Robbins.

What does Broadway offer today? As many revivals as new shows, if you exclude from "new" the epics (à la *Cats*) that have been running so long they need reviving. The fact that last season's big noise was a replay of the 1975 *Chicago* might have left Broadway in a funk. Instead, it has sent producers to the musical trunk, foraging for *A Funny Thing II*.

If dig we must for a better New York theater, then let the excavators be two of the town's brightest directors. Scott Ellis' *1776*, at the Roundabout, and George C. Wolfe's *On the Town*, playing this week at the outdoor Delacorte Theater in Central Park but with eyes on a Broadway transfer, are refreshing summer mints that could be a treat for all seasons.

When *1776* (songs by Sherman Edwards, book by Peter Stone) opened in 1969, few expected it to make it to the curtain call. A show about the writing of the Declaration of Independence? When the show beat out *Hair* for the Tony, some folks saw a revisionist plot. Yet *1776*—a political debate with songs—could also be viewed as a metaphor for the fight over Vietnam. It was just as rancorous, as full of fury and compromise.

At times, *1776* forgets it's a musical and devotes an unsung half-hour to the great questions of the day: How can we get idealistic, insufferable John Adams (Brent Spiner of *Star Trek: The Next Generation*) to shut up? Will Thomas Jefferson (Paul Michael Valley) have sex in time to write his masterpiece? And would Benjamin Franklin (the benign curmudgeon Pat Hingle) please invent air conditioning—right away? It's a tribute to Ellis' pristine staging that the plot moves as smoothly and, yes, suspensefully as it did 28 or 221 years ago. Come as a skeptic, choose favorite Founding Fathers, feel like an avid student again, shed a tear, go home thrilled.

On the Town starts with a thrill: a facsimile of the Brooklyn Bridge spanning the stage, with the orchestra perched on it. Three sailors (winsome Jose Llana, robust Robert Montano, gangly Jesse Tyler Ferguson) roam wartime New York and hook up with three gals (petite Sophia Salguero, glamorous Kate Suber, fireplug Lea DeLaria). They go places, do things, and the night air is magical, electric with fun. Wolfe brings Bergdorf mannequins and Natural History Museum troglodytes alive. Actors come with their own sound effects (taxi, subway, siren). It's like a vivid old *New Yorker* cartoon, animated by Tex Avery.

Comden and Green, who were in the Central Park audience on opening night, know that *On the Town* is no museum piece. For the 1949 film version, they replaced most of Bernstein's brassy score with more razzmatazzy tunes. But Wolfe has jettisoned Robbins' choreography for dances by Eliot Feld that don't buoy the production; they give it stretch marks. Better to cut these and let the show soar as an all-out musical comedy.

As such, it works terrifically, with faces as new and spirits as fresh as Comden and Green's were in 1944. DeLaria (a Merman crossed with a Midler) and Suber (elegantly, swellegantly hysterical, a Kay Kendall who can sing) remind us of Broadway's continuing lure for talent. Though the musical is a perpetual invalid, kids keep coming to New York wanting to put the show on right here. Where else? When the music's great, the jokes funny, the women sassy and the moon over Central Park gloriously full, New York is once again a belluva town. ■

POLITICAL RANCOR, WITH SONGS: The up-to-date cast of *1776*

Finally Having Their Say

They are no longer invisible women. But being middle class, female and black still isn't easy

TOO OFTEN, MIDDLE-CLASS WOMEN of color are either airbrushed from America's literary canvas or painted with hackneyed strokes. While a smattering of books have attempted to redress this problem, among them Jill Nelson's 1993 memoir, *Volunteer Slavery*, the lives of these women beg for further elaboration. Happily, Nelson's new memoir, *Straight, No Chaser* (Putnam; 225 pages; $23.95), and Gwendolyn M. Parker's *Trespassing* (Houghton Mifflin; 209 pages; $23) provide some of the missing detail.

Though both writers were raised in black middle-class communities by parents who emphasized education and achievement, the sensibilities and sensitivities that inform their respective journeys are markedly different. Where journalist Nelson is angry and agitated, attorney Parker is searching and painfully revealing. Nelson seeks common cause with all black women, whom she sees as suffering from a collective case of "invisibility and erasure"; Parker strives to delineate individuals, appreciating the "thousands of moments that [make] us fundamentally different from each other." Nelson remonstrates, with fist-in-the-air rhetoric leavened by wry humor; Parker demonstrates, depicting each moment with searing clarity.

"We have a collective obsession with fronting and posturing for white people, not airing dirty laundry," Nelson asserts. Determined to air "race secrets," she takes a sledgehammer to black men, holding them accountable for most of the "everyday violence" that hounds black women into silence. Nelson is at her rousing best in her vivisection of the 1995 Million Man March, to which, she complains, women were not invited, "as if black women remaining in the community and quietly taking care of business while the men are elsewhere is anything new." Though Nelson argues convincingly that black women need to raise a collective howl of rage, her disorganized mix of social and political commentary, personal story and random musings on everything from menopause to high heels produces a whiplash effect.

Parker's memoir, by contrast, is a carefully constructed and subtle rendering of a richly textured life. The "first black woman" wherever she went—prep school, Radcliffe, a tony law firm—Parker deftly mines the universal in experiences that bear both the good fortune and freight of a privileged birthright. Her warm evocation of her childhood in Durham, N.C., where she ate several dinners each day to satisfy the neighbors who beckoned, "Gwennie Mac, come on in," makes you hunger for a time when children were everyone's responsibility.

The sting of the white teachers who refuse to acknowledge Parker's raised hand, the blacks who see her as extensions of their own agendas, and the white attorneys who question her presence at meetings are all equally palpable. In the end, Parker succeeds where Nelson fails: she *shows* what it means to be invisible and erased.

—*By Jill Smolowe*

FROM OUR STAFF

Daniel S. Levy, a reporter for TIME, has just published *Two-Gun Cohen* (St. Martin's Press; 379 pages; $29.95). Levy recounts the picaresque life of Morris Cohen, a pistol-packing Jewish adventurer who grew up poor in London, became a crook, was banished to Saskatchewan, moved on to China as a bodyguard to Sun Yat-sen and eventually became a general in the Chinese army.

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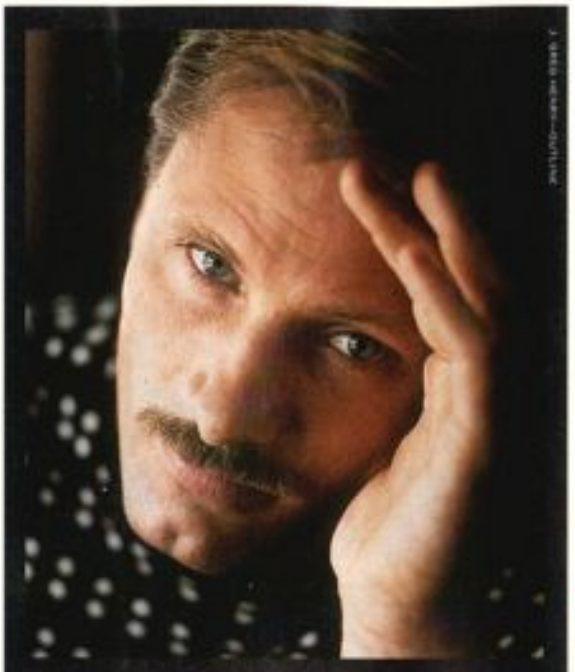
By BELINDA LUSCOMBE



What Rhymes with Demi?

Renaissance-man alert: VIGGO MORTENSEN, who does a mean impression of a D.H. Lawrence–quoting, gun-toting trainer and sometime Demi Moore tormentor in *G.I. Jane*, is actually a published poet. No sniggering, now. The actor, who speaks Spanish and Danish as well as English, has a new poetry CD called *One Less Thing to Worry About*. He mines his day job in his verse, which is of the spare, dark, ruminating kind, as in "Edit": "The man you were/ For one short season/ Has been pruned/ Removed/ To a well-groomed graveyard/ That smells like popcorn." Although the acting gig is the breadwinner, "If I could make money on poetry," Mortensen says, "I would still act. When they work, they work on the same level."

Quinn Some, Lose Some

He has played really bad guys like Attila the Hun and Caiaphas, but being portrayed as a villain by his son didn't sit well with **ANTHONY QUINN.** And there's nothing like a public, comprehensive airing of one's failings to put a fellow in a compromising mood. So after Danny Quinn testified that his father was physically brutal to his mother **IOLANDA** (above, with Quinn in 1989), the actor, 82, settled his long divorce wrangle. He reportedly handed over half his $15 million fortune but salved his wounds by announcing that he plans to marry Kathy Benvin, 35, the mother of his 12th and 13th children.

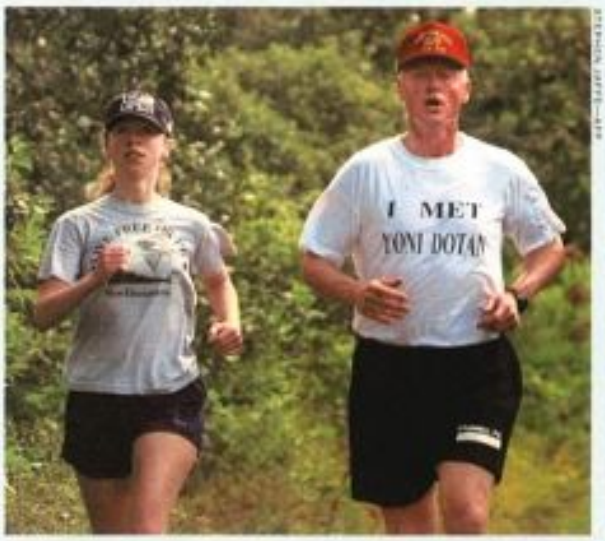
S E E N & H E A R D

If the DNA fits, you must admit. **Christopher Darden,** Simpson prosecutor, author and sometime TV actor, may have a new job: dad. Miki Gaut has filed a paternity suit against Darden, claiming he's the father of her three-month-old daughter Tiffany. Darden, who cops to a brief "friendship" with the woman, has said if he's the father, he wants primary custody of the child and has filed his own suit to that end.

Brothers have big mouths. After a couple of coy attempts by **Elle Macpherson** to evade questions on whether she's pregnant, her brother Brendan Gow told the Australian Associated Press that she was, and their father confirmed it. And what kind of fellow was man enough to sire a child with the Body? A wealthy European financier, natch: Arpad ("Arkie") Busson, her boyfriend of 18 months.

Next, Oscar Sues Kermit

Maybe it's payback time for having to wear those ears out in public. Mouseketeers, the formerly unassailable icons of wholesomeness, are turning nasty. First a bunch of them filed a complaint against Disney about royalties. Then one of the leaders of that group, **DARLENE GILLESPIE,** who was so popular as a Mouseketeer that she got to sit next to **ANNETTE FUNICELLO** in the front row of the photo, was sentenced to three years probation for a ham-fisted department-store theft. Most ignominious of all, **BILLIE JEAN MATAY** (*inset*) tried to sue Disney over a theft she and her family endured in a Disneyland parking lot. Matay also claimed that her grandchildren suffered emotional trauma when, while being interviewed backstage by security guards, they witnessed Disney characters removing the heads of their costumes. The judge resisted the temptation to call the case Goofy but declared it a "nonsuit."



A BILL RELAXES

Affairs of state are all very well, but even the leader of the free world likes to focus more on affairs of escape occasionally. Unwilling to believe that BILL and HILLARY CLINTON would embark on a holiday during which they simply holidayed, folks on Martha's Vineyard eagerly swapped rumors that the President would be dining with Diana, barbecuing with Barbra, maybe even testing his Nikes on the links with Mike. But the first week of the Clintons' three-week vacation on the island off Cape Cod was relatively low on celebrity schmoozing and high on sedentary pleasures. "The President and the First Lady had several intense exchanges of words," deputy White House spokesman Barry Toiv told reporters at a typical press briefing on the Commander in Chief's daily maneuvers. "Some of them earned triple word scores; some of them did not. They spent yesterday playing Scrabble."

Not that the Clintons were complete hermits. What trip to Massachusetts would be complete without a Kennedy visitation? They chummed around on TED KENNEDY's yacht with the Senator, his wife Victoria Reggie, niece CAROLINE KENNEDY SCHLOSSBERG and assorted others from the famous clan. Bill also had time to bestow a presidential pat—and instant celebrity—on BUDDY, a local pooch. "Is this a great dog or what?" Clinton asked, even though dogs still don't have the vote.

But apart from going jogging with CHELSEA—wearing a T shirt given to him by a 16-year-old Israeli boy who's terminally ill—and fitting in a little golfing, Clinton used much of the time for that great solitary pursuit, reading. He delved into *Snow in August* by Pete Hamill and *The Heat Is On* by Ross Gelbspan, while Hillary read best seller *The Perfect Storm* by Sebastian Junger. And after all that, there was still time to admire the "very lovely sculpture" that Toiv announced Hillary got Bill for his birthday. Sometimes a vacation is just a vacation.

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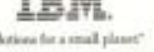

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E S S A Y

Garry Trudeau

Life After Mir

In which Commander and Mrs. Tsibliyev share a quiet evening on earth

"This is my second trip to the Mir, and I judge it a success because I am alive." —Russian cosmonaut Vasily Tsibliyev

ALTHOUGH SHE WAS QUITE DEVOTED TO HIM—AND CERtainly overjoyed to get him back—Larissa Tsibliyev couldn't help wincing when she heard her husband equate mission success with personal survival. Vasily had made it sound as if he had gone up to Mir on a dare, like riding the roof of a prewar elevator. And now the family had been shamed, and the neighbors would snicker and cluck and throw at their windows whatever rotting turnips could be spared in these difficult times.

The following evening, reunited in their snug Star City quarters, Larissa Tsibliyev watched mournfully as her husband slowly ladled turnip puree onto his dinner plate.

"How many times have I told you, Larissa Tsibliyev?" said Vasily, shaking his head. "We cannot afford turnips."

His wife gently changed the subject. It was true there were many bills to pay, and there would be no bonuses from this mission. Unlike their American counterparts, Russian cosmonauts are paid bonuses when they do something right. A successful orbital flush, for instance, could mean a down payment on a toaster or a bribe for a telephone, while a high-profile docking could send a child through college. Larissa wasn't sure whether there were corresponding disincentives for failure, but she (and of course the neighbors) couldn't help noticing how vague Vasily had been on the subject of who had accidentally disconnected Mir's power cable. Why hadn't he simply blamed the American? His humiliation seemed so pointless.

"The problems were not of our making!" Vasily declared suddenly, banging the table so violently that Larissa's wineglass toppled into her dinner. For a moment he sat transfixed as the purple stain spread through her mashed potatoes.

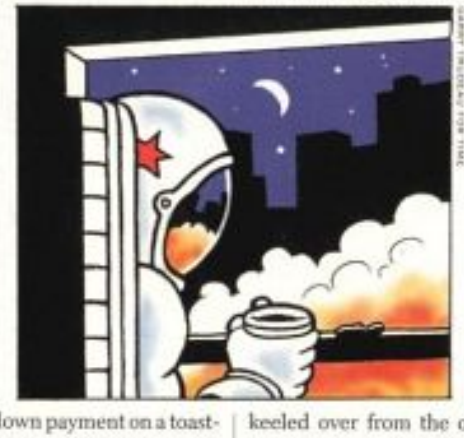
"The problems are on earth," he added quietly. Vasily stood and reached over the dinner candle to retrieve the upended glass, lightly singeing the underarm of his nylon warmup suit.

Larissa Tsibliyev sighed deeply. She knew her husband's dark moods and had learned to read the signs, like the way he would melodramatically groan and clutch at his heart when he was under stress. But in all the years of his service to the motherland, she had never seen him look so troubled.

"It's everything," Vasily continued, "our economy, our affairs, our poor lives." He pushed himself away from the table, yanking the end of the tablecloth he had mistaken for a napkin and tucked into his trousers. As plates flew through the air and exploded on the floor all around him, a wheel of black bread bounced onto its edge and rolled slowly out the kitchen door.

"It's the factories, you see," said Vasily, as he looked for his cigarettes. "They don't work, or have insufficient supplies, or they ask for, excuse me, crazy prices." Abruptly calling off his search, Vasily got up to make tea. He switched on the hot plate, shorting it out and starting a small fire near the sink. As his wife rose to extinguish it, the cosmonaut grew ever more morose.

"It is our tradition in Russia to look for scapegoats. Listen to this!" Vasily picked up a copy of *Pravda* and started to read: "'Why fortune declared war on this crew is unclear, but something spooky is going on here.' What rubbish!" Vasily angrily wadded up the paper and tossed it out an open window, not noticing that one edge had caught fire from the hot plate. Determined now that he would indeed have tea, he filled the kettle and jammed it into the oven, extinguishing the pilot light with spillage from the spout.



GARRY TRUDEAU FOR TIME

Larissa Tsibliyev knew better than to interrupt her husband, so it was hard for her to speak up when Gagarin, the couple's beloved terrier, keeled over from the oven fumes. Too, she held her peace when the water sprinkler finally kicked in, knowing that the fire department would eventually turn the system off when it came to fight the blaze Vasily had started in the trash bin under the window. Larissa felt it was her duty not to criticize at home when things were going so poorly at work.

Vasily pushed his wet, matted hair out of his eyes as the emergency vehicles pulled up in front of his apartment. "You know," he said bitterly, the rising smoke starting to sting his eyes, "we should have abandoned the station, but we never thought about jumping ship. Not once."

Across the courtyard, astonished neighbors began appearing on their balconies. One of them, an expatriate Chechen, started hurling insults at the fire fighters for disturbing his sleep and fell silent only when a panicky police marksman brought him down with a misplaced warning shot. Later that evening the Chechen delegation walked out of the Russia-Chechnya peace conference in protest, an event the Tsibliyevs might have seen on the news had their television survived the deluge in their living room. But none of this mattered to Larissa Tsibliyev. As she slipped into unconsciousness, she was content simply to note that her husband was finally sipping tea. ■

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